The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,289 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	FRIDAY 1885.
M. Siam	3041	500	E. Ashdown	6th Feb.
L. Peshawar	3900	600	J. C. Babot	13th ,,
— Assam	3035	500	S. F. Cole	20th ,,
L. Tasmania	4500	800	G. G. Perrins	27th ,,
M. Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairtlough	6th Mar.
L. Hydaspes	2984	500	G. Scrivener	13th ,,
— Gwalior	2733	500	F. Harris	20th ,,
L. Sokhara	2944	500	H. Weigheil	27th ,,
M. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	3rd April
L. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	10th ,,
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	17th ,,
L. Chusan	4500	800	H. Wyatt	24th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
CHUSAN	4500	800	H. Wyatt	6th Feb.
VERONA	3116	600	L. E. Moule	20th Feb.
MALWA	2969	500	A. W. Adamson	6th March.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Jan. 17, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every our weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 37 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Jan. 17, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	1885.
CHINA	5,000	850	on Sunday 1st Mar.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	555	1st March
ELEKTRA	G. Cattich	4,100	600	2nd April
MEDUSA	C. Ragusin	3,500	550	2nd May

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail. 1885.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	1st March.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
POLLUCK	R. Deperis	2,500	400	12th Feb. '85

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Jan. 30, 1885

CITY LINE.

THE first class steamer CITY OF VENICE, 3206 tons, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about 7th February. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth cabins, baths, punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well-known as favourite passenger ship from Calcutta and has very superior accommodation for a large number of first class passengers. No others taken.

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 24th January, 1885. Agents.

PASSENGER SEASON 1884.

MESSRS. KING, KING and Co. will on application forward, free of charge, a copy of their "HAND-BOOK FOR HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS," and full particulars as to Berths available, Rates of Passage, dates of sailing, &c. by P. and O. and all other lines of steamers.

KING, KING AND CO.

Bombay, February 1, 1884.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES,

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these watches to the trade.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

BROKEN CAST-IRON POT SLEEPERS FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (sunrise), on WEDNESDAY, the 11th February next, TENDERS for the PURCHASE of any quantity up to 500 tons of BROKEN CAST-IRON POT SLEEPERS now lying at Wari-bunder, Mazagon, where they may be seen upon application to the Wharf Superintendent. Offers must quote a rate per ton of 20 cwts. weighed over and delivered on the spot, and specify the time within which the whole quantity tendered for will be taken delivery of.

Cash before delivery.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit in cash or Government promissory notes of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum deposit of Rs. 500, which, in the case of the successful Tenderer, will be retained as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 30th January, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd February, 1885, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th February, 1885, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 26th February, 1885.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, January 9, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS,

By all Mail and Principal Routes or by the Shortest and Cheapest Routes,

AVAILABLE for one or more passengers, any day, to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, etc., may be had to start from EVERY RAILWAY STATION IN INDIA.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Every information freely given re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, etc. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. See Cook's Monthly Mail and Indian Advertiser, January Number, Anna, post-free.

THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist Agents.

Calcutta, 10½, Old Court House-street.
Bombay, 17, Hornby Row, The Fort.

N.B.—Subscribers of Rs. 3 to C. M. M. & I. A. News paper, for 1885, published monthly, also have a chance of Free First Class Passage to London and back. Subscriptions to be paid before March 30th to participate, see January Number.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VETERINARY MEDICINES, &c.

	Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S ALTERATIVE Condition Powders per bottle	1	12
Condition Cough, Fever, Cordial, Diuretic, Physic, and other Balls made to order.		
TREACHER'S MANGE OINTMENT per bottle	1	4

Clarke's Hoplemuroma.
Clarke's Neurasthenippon skelesterizo.
Cupisa's Constitution Horse Balls.
Elliman's Embrocation for Cattle.
Geneau's Liniment for Horses.
James's Blistering Ointment.
Leeming's Essence for Lameness.
Steven's Iodine Ointment.
Taylor's Condition Balls.
Naldire's Dog Soap.
" Worm Powders.
Blaine's Distemper Powders.
Calvert's Carbolic Dog Soap.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

Abscess Lancets.	Firing Irons.
Balling Irons.	Gum Lancets.
Balling Probangs.	Hobbles.
Bistouries.	Measuring Standards.
Bleeding Lancets.	Probes.
Blood Sticks.	Rasps.
Catheters.	Scalpels.
Castrating Clams.	Scissors.
Castrating Knives.	Seton Needles.
Clippers.	Singeing Lamps.
Drawing Knives.	Suture Needles.
Drenching Horns.	Syringes.
Fleams.	Scales.

	Rs.	a.
Complete pocket Sets of Instruments, mounted in buffalo-horn handles in folding morocco case	40	0
Veterinary Clyster Syringe and Stomach Pump with pipe for Sheep and Dogs, &c., in mahogany case	36	0
Ditto. ditto. with tobacco fumigator and Horse Catheter, in mahogany case	50	0

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
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THE Company's fully illustrated Catalogue of these Instruments is now published and will be forwarded on application. Their stock comprises a great variety of the instruments most specially adapted for work in this country, and made for the Company by Nachet, Pramowsky, the maker to the French War Department, and other trustworthy manufacturers. The instruments have all been specially selected and the quotations are extremely low.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP & COMPANY'S
PAINLESS
CORN AND WART REMOVER

GIVES instant relief the moment it is applied, and if used night and morning for a few days the Corn or Wart will peel completely off without inconvenience or pain.

Per Bottle 10 as. and Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

ENGLISH MEAT JELLIES.
ESPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INVALIDS.

Essence of Beef	Rs.	1	4
" " Mutton	"	1	8
" " Chicken	"	1	12
" " Veal	"	1	8
" " Turtle	"	1	12

INVALID TURTLE SOUP.
Per Tin Rs. 3.
THE ORIGINAL "ERBSWURST"
(CONSOLIDATED SOUP)
Invaluable for Travellers, Sportsmen, Explorers, &c
Each tin is sufficient to make *One Pint* of Good Strong Soup. Per Dozen Tins Rs. 2.

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

KEMP & COMPANY'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE Best, Surest, and most Powerful alterative for the renovation of the BLOOD, and for the restoration of TONE and STRENGTH to the system. It quickly removes from the Blood those humours or principles which disturb its purity, directing them toward the natural Excretory Channels. It is used with great advantage for all climatic Eruptions and Affections of the SKIN, BOILS, PIMPLES, RINGWORM, &c., and for all the various diseases arising from impurities of the BLOOD. For RHEUMATISM it is unequalled.

Per bottle Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 8-8

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DRAWING & SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, OPTICAL & SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct importers of the highest class Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London maker, and are in use in the principal Government offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy, and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses. Theodolites, Levels, Protractors, Compasses, Scales, Parallel and Pocket Rules, Sextants, Clinometers, etc., etc.

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THIS important, rapidly-increasing branch of the Company's business receives great attention from the management. The stock for selection is larger than that of any other house in India; and taking into consideration the quality of the apparatus, chemicals, etc., the rates will be found very low. Special care is taken in the selection of chemicals, those only of absolute purity being supplied. Cameras and Lenses, Printing Frames, Extra Rapid Dry Plates, Cameo Dies and Presses, etc., etc.

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OPERATIVE AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PRESENTATION CLOCKS.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. have much pleasure to inform their numerous customers that they have just received a large supply of

PALANQUIN OR CARRIAGE CLOCKS
of the newest and most elegant designs.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARBLE CLOCKS.
A collection unequalled in India.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY CLOCKS,
Elegant, Fashionable, Useful.

All the above have been chosen by our Manager personally from the best manufactories of Paris and London, and intending purchasers will find with us a rare choice. The prices will be found to compare favorably with those of the best firms at home, while in quality they are at least of same standing.

Each clock is guaranteed for a term of 2 years. Carriage and Fancy clocks are fitted in a strong, well-finished Morocco Case.

Nothing could be more appreciated and suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS AND BIRTHDAY GIFT.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.
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New Goods in all Departments.
Rich Silk Dinner and Visiting Dresses.
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French Flowers in all the new colours.
Ladies' Paris Bonnets and Hats.
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MRS. LAKE,
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THACKER & Co. (Limited) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

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Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
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Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
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THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to
C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, breguet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

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MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR HOLTA AND COL. HAWES' TEAS.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, MELBOURNE, AND CALCUTTA.

MORTON, MAJU & Co.'s KANGRA VALLEY TEAS have so long enjoyed a high reputation for PURITY and EXCELLENCE of FLAVOUR, that they think it needless to say anything more beyond recommending THEM to such as have not as yet tried their superior and moderately priced Teas.

Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the ELITE of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of cheap Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

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P. VUCCINO AND CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
PRIZE MEDAL BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION OF 1879.
INTERNATIONAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
PRIZE MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Studio is open daily for portraiture from 9 a. m. to 4 p.m.

Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for any person wishing to make any engagement.

VIEWS of BOMBAY, AJUNTA, KARRACHI, MAHABLESHWAR, etc., etc. Also a number of Revolving Portrait Albums, Cabinet Box Albums, and more Stander Frames of different sizes.

WACHTER'S "Royal Charter."
PERRIER, JOUET & CO.'S "Reservee Cuvee" (Finest Extra, Extra Dry.)
PERINET & FIL'S "Cuvee Reservee" (Extra sec.
HEIDSIECK & CO.'S "Dry Monopole."
C. P. & CO.'S 1880." "Excelsior."

Shipments (*not* consignments) of these deservedly appreciated CHAMPAGNES, we receive continually at this port, and parcels thereof are, as heretofore, at the disposal of constituents and others desirous of these *unequalled* Brands.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

P. S.—In the choice and selection of Wines our Constituents and others can avail themselves of the assistance of our experienced European representatives; they are "not directed" to apply to "head (nor tail) native godown-keepers."

C. P. & Co.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, DRAPERS, GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,

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PRICE LIST { Ladies' Suède, Kid, Tan, Gauntlet and Silk Gloves, Mitts Handkerchiefs, Wraps, Corsets, Long-cloth Underclothing, Children's Hosiery, Ladies' Hosiery, Boots and Shoes, Dressing Gowns.

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PRICE LIST { Perfumery, Soaps, Toilet Brushes, Combs, Toilet Sundries, Powde Boxes, Puffs, Miscellaneous and Fancy Goods, Cutrier, Dressing and Hand Bags, etc., etc.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and greatly extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Gerders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Sinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

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Secretaries and Managers.

Works and Offices—Mazagon.

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ON 27th January a firm of Chemists and Druggists volunteered the following testimonial:—"LUKER'S INDIAN PRESS GUIDE is an extremely useful book to Advertisers. It has afforded us all the information we require. Advertisers throughout India ought to keep a copy. We shall be happy to recommend this publication." Price Re. 1-9 post-free.
WEST & CO., Printers and Publishers, Madras.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION.—MANGALORE TILES have the approval of the Government and all leading Engineers, for their durability, elegance and cheapness. Any roof covered with these tiles is cool and waterproof. Being made by trained Europeans, their excellence is unimpeachable.
Orders now registered for New Season supply.
Tiles sent DIRECT from the Factory to any seaport town, at favourable rate for freight, &c.
WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
Malvoyeur, 1883; Depot Powder Burner, Mazagon.

THOSE WHO WANT
TO PRESENT NOTHING BUT BEST
LONDON made HALL-MARKED SILVER and GOLD WATCHES, either open case or hunting, with key or lever, full plate or three-quarters plate, ALSO half quarter and minute REPEATERS and centre second by JAS: McCABE, JOHN JONES, ROTHERHAM and SONS, A. R. TREWINNARD and EDULJEE PESTONJEE, may kindly apply to Mr. EDULJEE PESTONJEE, 47 Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort,—the only OLDEST HOUSE in Bombay for sale of SUCH WATCHES at the LOWEST rate.

TO LET from the 1st of April for eight months a furnished Bungalow on Cumballa Hill.
FOR SALE about the same time—
A pair of very good grey Arab horses and harness. The horses have been only two years in work.
A buffalo (and calf) in full milk.
A cow in full milk, just calved.
A buffalo in calf.
A victoria, horse and harness, well suited for office work, the horse good-looking and up to any amount of work.
For further particulars apply to MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE PATELL, 15 Rampart-row.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
PETITION for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of VISHVANATH NILAJI, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.
AHILYABAI, wife of VINAYAK MOROJI, and GUNPUT BHAU and VINAYAK VISHVANATH, the surviving executors named in the said Will.....Petitioners.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate of the Will of the above-named deceased.
Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 27th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the forty-eighth year of our Reign.
The Seal of the High Court
J. W. ORR, Registrar.
L. N. BANAJI, the 27th day of January, 1885.
Messrs. BICKNELL & KANGA, Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
PETITION for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of DOONGHERSEY MEGHJEE, late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, deceased.
CURAMSEY POONJA, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, the Cousin of the said Deceased.....Petitioner.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the forty-eighth year of our Reign.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay
J. W. ORR, Registrar.
L. N. BANAJI, the 29th day of January, 1885.
Messrs. HORE, CONROY & BROWN, Petitioner's Attorneys.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that LATIFABAI, widow of FAKEER MAHOMED BIN BAWA KAKA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to SELL to THUCKER TRICUMDASS MOOLJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, all her share, right, title, and interest—Firstly in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Dongree Jao Souza Row, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvee in the Island of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 565, and new No. 6237, and new Survey No. 2268, containing by admeasurement 147 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the said Dongree Jao Souza Row, on the west by a sweeper's passage, belonging in common to the hereditaments hereby granted and to the property of Nursey Natha on the other side thereof, on the north by the property lately of Ashabai, daughter of the late Funoiee Bawa Kaka and now of the Estate of the said Fakeer Mahomed Bawa Kaka, and on the south by 20. Koombharwada Cross Lane, and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 6, and now under Nos. 28,30,32 Deés uza Street and 18,20,22,24,26,28,30,32 Koombharwada 2d. Cross Lane, and were formerly in the occupation of Khimjee Gokurda, and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Latifabai and Ashabai, widows of the said Fakeer Mahomed; secondly in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Dongree Jao Souza Row, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvee in the Island of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 565, and new No. 6235, and new Survey No. 2267, containing by admeasurement 3 Bighas 3 Manes 7 square yards and 5-9ths of a square yard, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows—on the east by the said Dongree Jao Souza Row, on the west by a sweeper's passage belonging in common to the hereditaments hereby granted and to the property of Nursey Natha on the other side of the said passage, on the south by the property formerly of Suntoo Pendaree and now of one Hurjee goldsmith, and on the south by the property belonging to the Estate of the said Fakeer Mahomed bin Bawa Kaka, and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 7, and now under Nos. 24 and 26 Dé Souza Street, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Latifabai and Ashabai, widows of the said Fakeer Mahomed, and also in the occupation of the said Latifabai. And, thirdly, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Chamnar Wada First-row, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, jointly under Collector's old No. 1391, and new No. 7149 and new Survey No. 2240, and under Collector's old No. 1414 and new No. 7168, containing by admeasurement the former portion 88 square yards and 7-9ths, and the latter portion 128 square yards 2-9ths, aggregating 222 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows—on the east by the property of Alladin Pirbhoy, on the west by the property of Goolam Ally Suchoo, on the north by the property of Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy and on the south by the said Chamnar Wada First-row which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 12, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Latifabai and Ashabai, widows of the said Fakeer Mahomed. All persons having any claim or demand on the said several properties or either of them or any part thereof by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my office No. 41, Meadow-street, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which the sale will be completed and all claims and demands will be considered null and void.—Dated this 2nd day of February, 1885.
KHUNDERAO MOROJI,
Purchaser's Attorney.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.
THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on MONDAY, the 2nd day of February, at 6 p.m.
H. D. OLIVIER, Capt., R. E.,
F. C. MACRAE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
THE Agent is prepared to receive TENDERS up to 10th proximo for the ERECTION of a new PASSENGER STATION at NOWSARI.
Plans, specifications and conditions of contract can be seen at the Office of the Chief Engineer at this Company.
Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
W. S. S. BISSET, Agent.
Company's Offices, Bombay, 21th January, 1885.

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NOTIFICATION.
GOVERNMENT are prepared to LEASE a portion of FLINT ISLAND for the purpose of being used as a coal ground or for the storage of salt or other merchandize.
The lease will be for a term of 5 years.
No compensation will be granted on resumption, but any buildings erected or piers or reclamations constructed will be purchaseable by the Port authorities at a valuation to be made on the completion of such works.
The other terms of the lease will be similar to those now granted in the case of properties in the foreshore of the harbour.
Tenders for a five years' lease from a date to be fixed at either a fixed annual rental or a lump sum for that period will be received by the Political Resident up to the 15th April, 1885.
Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any offer.
JAMES BLAIR, Brigadier General,
Political Resident.

SINDH, PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAY COMPANY NOTICE.
TENDERS are invited for the supply, at Lahore and Kurrachee, of certain STORES of COUNTRY PRODUCE and MANUFACTURE, during the nine months commencing 1st April, 1885.
Printed lists of the articles required at each place, and specifications and conditions under which the Company will receive tenders, and enter into contracts, may be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, Lahore.
Tenders must be submitted to the Agent's office, Lahore, in sealed covers, superscribed "Tenders for the supply of country stores," and must reach not later than 2 p.m. on the 3rd March, 1885.
The following list will give an indication of the stores principally required:—
1. Metals, manufactured and unmanufactured.
2. Tools.
3. Hardware.
4. Cloths, uniforms, &c.
5. Ropes, &c.
6. Kerosine oil, Tallow, Soaps, &c.
7. Hides, Leather, and Leather work.
8. Timber, Bullies, Charcoal, &c.
9. Furniture and Glassware.
10. Painter's stores.
11. Chemicals, &c.
12. Wicker work, Bamboos, Baskets.
13. Pottery.
14. Country stationery.
15. Lamps, &c.
16. Miscellaneous.
R. BOCQUET, C.I.E.,
Agent, S. P. and D. Ry. Co.
Agent's Office, Lahore, 21th Jan., 1885.

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THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES,
BULLOCK TRAINS AND TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
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☞ The GUIDE for February has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.
This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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Rampart-row, Bombay.

WANTED for a few months a FURNISHED HOUSE at BANDORA. Apply X., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST RECEIVED very handsome black satin gold embroidered folding screens. Pestonjee Cowasjee Kharas, 30, Apollo-street.

TRICYCLE for SALE No. 1 Excelsior. Ball bearings to each wheel, made by Bayliss Thomas and Co., Coventry. Apply to "R.D.", Teacher and Co., Byculla.

WE beg to inform our Constituents and Friends that Mr. J. C. STEWART has resumed the management of our business from this date. John Mahomed & Co., Tailors, &c., 15, Meadow-street.

LOANS on mortgage of house or other property, and purchase and sale of landed properties negotiated on easy terms. Apply at No. 1, Deanlane, Fort. Nasserwanjee Mancherjee.

WANTED an L. C. E., or a passed Roorkee man for Railway works; must have a thorough knowledge of Theodolite and Level. Apply to Messrs. Nowrozji and Co., Contractors, Southern Mahratta Railway, Sattara District, Taradgaon.

JUST PUBLISHED, (Suppt. to B. Dioc. Rec.) the BISHOP'S CHARGE, with AUTHORIZED REPORT of the DIOCESAN CONFERENCE. Price 8 as. Thacker and Co., Fort; B. E. S. Press, Byculla. Also, just published "Bombay Diocesan Record," B. E. S. Press. Price 1 as.

FOR SALE.—A Thurston's largest size BAGATELLE TABLE, 10 ft. by 4, with nine 2-inch BALLS, CUES, &c. A SHIP CHRONOMETER, in going order, by Shepherd and Son, Makers to the Admiralty. An 8-day Hall or Staircase CLOCK, in Spanish Mahogany case 6 ft 6 in high. Apply to Mr W PYM, B E S Press, Byculla.

COLEMAN'S FAMILY HOTEL, Apollo House, Fort. Some lofty, airy Rooms on top-floor.

BEAUTIFUL CHEAP TOYS, see PEARSE'S Collection of CHEAP AND GOOD TOYS, 23 Apollo-street.

NEW PATENT TYPE-WRITER first consignment, just to hand, price Rs. 400. Sole Agents—Ch. Zerrenner and Co., No. 1, Tamarind-lane.

LOUIS ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE, Reserve for Great Britain, is the brand used at the Clubs. Obtainable only from PHIPSON & Co.

FOR SALE at makers' prices, Salford Donkey Pumps all sizes in Stock. Machine Exchange Company, 26, Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

KAIRIN and ANTIPYRIN.—Fresh supplies just come to hand. Apply to BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co., 28, Bombay Green.

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WANTED, an experienced NURSE to wait on a lady expecting her confinement. Apply to "C. F." Watson's Hotel, on and after Saturday, 31st instant.

FOR SALE, high wheel DOG-CART and HORSE with harness, in good order, open to an offer. Apply to O., *Bombay Gazette* office.

GENTLEMEN who intend furnishing their houses should not fail to visit the extensive show rooms of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18, Marine-street.

A DELPHI HOTEL, Byculla, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

FLOUR from Taisle (Buda Pesth); Bapty Brothers; Bombay Flour Mills; and Western India Flour Mills, can be had at PEARSE'S.

ALGERIAN BON BONS, American Candy Apricotines a la Creme, Bon Bons Fins Aux Amandes Caramels, &c, at PEARSE'S.

FOR SALE, a handsome Pegu PONY, 3 years old, sound and quiet to ride. Apply to Captain HODGES, 36, Tamarind-lane, Bombay, from noon to 2 p.m.

PERRIER JOUET "B." brand, Reserve Caves Champagne Magnums. Rs. 114. Quarts, Rs. 57. Pints, Rs. 30-8 per dozen, cash. Apply LYON and Co.

J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S EDINBURGH WHISKY, Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., 3, Church Lane.

"BANDRA ST. CROSS DAIRY FARM."—Pure and rich milk daily supplied in Bombay from healthy and well-fed cattle. Apply to the Manager.

FLORAL ENAMELLED IRON WASHING SETS, consisting of Basin, Ewer, Brush, and Soap Dishes, beautifully decorated. Rs. 16 per set.—J. NEUBERG.

INDIA RUBBER PENS, delightful to write with, combining the softness of quill pens with the durability of steel pens. Re. 1 per box of 2 dozen.—STEWARD & Co.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 50 per doz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

BASS'S Champagne Ale, bull-dog brand, bottled by H. Porter and Co., first prize at Melbourne Intl. Exhibition. In cases 4 doz. quarts Rs. 5-6 per doz.; 6 dozen pints Rs. 3-6 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA BANKS for Manableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Pershaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

JUST UNPACKED for presentation, new batch of jewellery, shawls, Indian Fulkari curtains, and other numerous articles at Messrs. Hurjimull & Co., Esplanade-road.

BYCULLA BILLIARD-ROOM and BAR will be reopened under English management on the 2nd February, 1885. Best wines and spirits and three good tables.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6 277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47 Parsee Bazar st., Fort, Illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in at materials. Large consignments just to hand Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM PAUL & Co., Limited, Bombay.

TRICYCLES!!! Just received another consignment of splendid Coventry Machines, with ball bearings patent band brake, and other latest improvements.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works. Christmas presents. Reduced prices. Silver Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.—Esplanade, Bombay.

WANTED, NATIVE OVERSEERS, experienced in quarrying and tunnel work. All particulars to be sent with applications to CHIEF ENGINEER and AGENT, W. I. P. G. Ry. Co., Morumgao.

JUST RECEIVED, per mail, Good French Kid Gloves, 2 Buttons, at Rs. 2-4 per pair, with a choice assortment of Fancy Tweeds, &c., for the season.—V. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street, Fort.

THE EGYPTIAN DELIGHT.—Just unpacked a fresh consignment of the celebrated Egyptian Cigarettes. Each per 100, Wolseley, Rs. 3-8; Khedive, Rs. 2-8 and Sphinx, Rs. 2. D. Macropolo, sole agent, Bombay and Calcutta.

AT MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, for the season, the "Folly," one of the best houses at Matheran, with six bed rooms, commanding excellent view, and well furnished. Rent moderate. Apply to B. G. care of this paper.

COLOURED COTTON CHECKS and Stripes for Jharan Suits and Horse Clothing. The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LA

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

PEARSE AND CO., LIMITED.

THE second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Saturday afternoon at the company's offices, when Mr. Lidbetter presided. The following report of the directors was read out:—

"The directors beg to submit to the shareholders of the company the second report of their administration of its affairs, with a balance sheet and profit and loss statement for the eleven months ending 31st December, 1884. It was necessary, in accordance with section 74 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, to close the books after eleven months' business, in order that the accounts might be passed and filed within twelve months of the registration of the company. The company's auditor has made a careful examination of the books and accounts for the period under report, and certifies the correctness of the accompanying statements. The gross amount of sales made by the company during the period under review was Rs. 1,19,000. The net profits, including interest, amount to Rs. 12,572-2-5, from which is to be deducted Rs. 628-9-10 due to the vendor in accordance with the agreement. The stock-in-trade was carefully taken by the manager on the 1st January, and valued at cost price. The amount of outstandings for goods sold up to the 31st December, 1884, was Rs. 15,218-12-6, of which, however, a considerable amount—Rs. 9,472—has been recovered during this month. Of the amount shown in the accounts as due from shareholders in respect of calls, the sum of Rs. 10,300, has since been paid into the company's bankers. From the net profits realised the directors have written off the sum of Rs. 2,000 for depreciation of machinery and plant, and from the balance, one-third of the amount for good-will and preliminary expenses, spreading the total liability over three years, and they recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 8 per share of Rs. 100 for the eleven months, on the paid-up capital, absorbing Rs. 8,000 (equivalent to over 15 per cent. per annum from the date the calls were made) carrying over Rs. 1,057-12-4 to present year's accounts. The directors would further express their gratification under the circumstances which have so seriously weighed on the company's business during the first year of its existence, that they are still able to lay before the shareholders so favourable a report. The extension of the business premises of the company and the opening of the new shop only took place early in June last, and the secretary and manager of the company had in the same month to proceed to England to select stock for the extended business. Of the goods purchased a large portion only arrived during the last month under report, and the remainder, all within the last three months. The net profits would have shown a more favourable result had it not been for the dishonesty of the company's original accountant, Nanajee Bapujee, which has involved the company in a loss of Rs. 2,833-1-4, of which Rs. 1,397 was embezzled by him, whilst the balance consists of the auditor's fees for investigating the frauds and ascertaining the deficit extending over a period of three months Rs. 1,200, and the solicitor's fees Rs. 275. (This sum of Rs. 2,833-1-4 the directors have charged against the current year's accounts.) The defaulting accountant was convicted by the Senior Presidency Magistrate in September last and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Whilst deploring the loss your directors beg to point out that it cannot altogether be considered an uncompensated one, as it caused a thorough auditorial examination of the accounts, necessarily resulting in their entire overhauling and in a new system of book-keeping and check being introduced on the recommendation of the company's auditor, which will reduce the chances of fraudulent conduct to a minimum for the future. The extended business is now in full working order, and in view of the fact that with all the drawbacks it has laboured under during the first eleven months of its existence, the company is still able to pay a dividend in excess of that guaranteed by the vendor, the directors consider that they may cordially congratulate the shareholders on the possession of a prosperous and steadily increasing business. The stock-taking and balancing of accounts will in future be undertaken at a period of the year when stock and business are at a minimum."

Resolutions were then passed adopting the directors' report and the audited balance sheet; declaring a dividend of Rs. 8 per share to be paid on and after Saturday, 14th February; re-electing Mr. Lidbetter as director; re-appointing Mr. Stead as auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 250; and according a vote of thanks to the secretaries, manager, and staff of the company.

The meeting was brought to a close with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE BHOWNUGGUR COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN adjourned extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the company was held on Saturday afternoon at the registered office of the company in the Fort, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes took the chair. The business before the meeting was to consider an offer made for the purchase of the company's premises at Mhowa and Bhownuggur.

Mr. Duxbury asked what the price offered was.

Mr. Cheetham replied that it was two lakhs.

Mr. Duxbury then said that it was in his opinion advisable to first sell off the mill, as it was not working, and making no profits.

Mr. Reed was also of opinion that it was advisable to sell off the mill first, and to do so by public auction. He did not see why any one purchaser should be more favoured than another.

Mr. Dixon thought that the question should be considered when a statement of accounts made up to the end of the year was placed before the meeting. At all events, there should be a rough statement of accounts; and it was on account of things of this nature that this meeting, had not been held some time ago. He thought steps should have been taken by the directors to dispose of the mill. Though the market was in a depressed state, they would get a fair offer for the mill, and then it would be seen what should be done with the presses. After all was disposed of, the directors might see what they could do, and then call a meeting of the shareholders.

Mr. Duxbury deprecated disposing of the mill in the market at present, as mill property had depreciated very much of late from causes which most of them were acquainted with. He would have been pleased to consider any proposals before the the commencement of hostilities in China; but just now he thought it would be premature to do so.

Mr. Moteeram Bhagubhoy said the company was an unfortunate one. Many shareholders had lost their fortunes through it. It was not known how long the China war was to continue. The company, he thought, was only a good one for the employés.

Mr. Jehangier Hormusjee said that it would be better to wait, and then to sell the whole by public auction. At present the directors had no authority to sell anything. The public knew this, and would not make any offer.

Mr. Dixon considered that the sooner the property was sold the better for the shareholders. They were simply going from bad to worse. He did not think its value was depreciating, but it cost money to keep it going, and therefore there was a loss.

Mr. Reed said that if the directors had no power to negotiate the sale of the presses, liquidators ought to be appointed and the company wound up.

With this view the larger number of the shareholders agreed.

The chairman.—Well, then, gentlemen, I think it is the opinion of the meeting that the presses should not be sold. As far as my own private view goes, I may say that I recommended more than a year ago that the company should be wound up, and the property sold, and by that course a loss of fifteen or sixteen thousand rupees averted. This would have been shareholders differed from me at that time.

Mr. Reed.—I did not, Mr. Chairman. (Laughter.)

The chairman.—If you did not, others did. The best course now is to put the company into liquidation. The China war may stop, and industry improve; the war may continue, and industry be worse than it is now. Every day, every hour, that the mill is working we are losing money. I think that the best course would be for the shareholders to draw up a requisition, and send it in to the directors, recommending that a meeting should be called to put the company into liquidation, and that authority should be given to the board to invite offers. At present I don't think the board has any power to sell, and that being the case I don't think we would get any offer, because we should be asked for our power. Considering, too, that many month have passed and nothing has been done, I don't think anybody will come forward and offer.

This was the decision the shareholders came to, namely, to send in a requisition to the directors calling for a meeting.

A vote of thanks was proposed to the chairman and the proceedings terminated.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, January 30.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·934
Temperature of the Air	75·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·8
Dew Point	64·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·689
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	66·3
General Direction of Wind*	N, ENE, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	263

* From midnight to midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without the use of dye, and prevents baldness. It makes the hair curl charmingly beautiful, as well as promotes the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not destroyed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers in all parts of the world at 4s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH.

THE annual general meeting of the subscribers of the Breach Candy Swimming Bath, was held at the bath premises on Saturday at 7-30 a. m. Amongst those present were Sir Frank H. Souter, Kt., C. S. I., Messrs. F. A. Little, W. Webb, F. D. Parker, F. Sedgwick, J. Marshall, P. R. Wilson, C. P. Cooper, L. Penny, C. Avron, and Rienzi Walton.

Sir Frank Souter, the President of the Committee, took the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The annual report of the Committee was then read and subsequently adopted. It was shown that the total receipts during the year were Rs. 1,388-15, which added to the balance Rs. 1,021-13-1 from last year's accounts amounted to Rs. 2,405-10-1, and that the total expenditure during the period under report was Rs. 1,396-13-4, thus leaving a balance of Rs 1,008-12-9 in the hands of the committee.

The committee also reported that, in accordance with the resolution passed at the last annual meeting, a caloric engine and pump had been ordered out from England, and were now in course of erection. The committee have adopted this step in order to secure a minimum depth of six feet of water in the bath at all times; and it is hoped that this condition will induce more people to use the bath, and thus augment the funds of the institution. The committee consider their thanks are due to Mr. W. Richardson, of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, for his liberality and assistance in ordering out the engine and pump free of all commission, and for superintending the erection of the same.

The accounts of the past year, which had been audited by Mr. John Marshall, were then presented to the meeting and passed.

The following proposition, put forward by the committee, was then read:—"With a view to increasing the popularity and general usefulness of the bath, the committee recommend for the consideration of the general meeting the following alteration to the rules for admission to the bath. To subscribers.—All mornings up to 7 a.m. To the public—All mornings from 7 to 11 a.m., and from 3 p.m. to sunset. To ladies—All days from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. (Sundays and public holidays excepted.)"

The honorary secretary read a protest submitted by several lady subscribers against the proposed alteration of their hours. They pointed out that by it they would practically be debarred from the use of the bath, as the hours between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. were most inconvenient and unsuitable.

After considerable discussion the following resolution, proposed by Mr. John Marshall and seconded by Mr. F. D. Parker, was put to the meeting and carried:—"That the honorary secretary be requested to inform the ladies in reply to their memorial that financial considerations having rendered a change necessary, the committee feel bound to adopt that course which will, in their opinion, secure popularity and financial success, but if they can provide a subscription list of Rs. 300 per annum, the committee will be prepared to consider the propriety of continuing the present arrangement, and therefore in their failing to fulfil this condition by the 1st March next, the following rule will be brought into force:—That in future the bath be open for ladies between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. daily (except Sundays and Government gazetted holidays), and at all times for the European male public."

On the motion of Mr. P. R. Wilson the outgoing committee was re-elected, with the addition to it of Mr. C. P. Cooper.

A vote of thanks to the chairman was then passed, and the meeting terminated.

The caloric engine and pump which are in course of erection were inspected at an early part of the proceedings, and the honorary secretary explained that it is intended with it to add 5,600 gallons of water per hour to the bath, and thus overcome the inconvenience which must be occasioned by low tides in all tidal baths where the water is changed daily.

The members of the committee are as follows:—Sir Frank H. Souter, C.S.I., president, Mr. John Marshall, Mr. F. W. Sedgwick, Mr. John Macfarlane, Mr. F. A. Little, Major A. B. Portman, Mr. F. D. Parker, Mr. J. C. Anderson, Dr. Greany, Mr. W. Webb, Mr. C. P. Cooper, and Mr. Rienzi Walton, honorary secretary.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 31.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

THE FLEMING MILL CASE.

THE NEW FLEMING S. AND W. CO. *vs.* KESSOWJEE NAIK AND OTHERS.

This suit, in which plaintiffs claim to recover Rs. 11,28,920-14-4, with interests, from the late directors of the New Fleming S. and W. Company, was resumed to-day. The defendants are Kessowjee Naik, Ghellabhoy Pudumsey, and the late Sakarchand Nagardas and Cursandas Kasserchand Cama, together with Mr. C. A. Turner, Official Assignee.

The Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardesheer and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiffs; the Hon. Budroodeen Tyebjee and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishankar, and Dinshaw, for Chunilal Sakarchand and Vadilal Sakarchand, sons of the late Sakarchand Nagurdas. The defendants Mr. C. A. Turner and Ghellabhoy Pudumsey appeared in person.

Before the case was resumed, Mr. Telang intimated to his lordship that he and Mr. Lang no longer appeared for Kessowjee Naik.

His lordship asked if there were any more witnesses in his behalf.

Mr. Telang said he had no more witnesses.

Dadoboi Meya Doss Mohomed, who was employed as chief mehta in the firm of Kessowjee and Co., was cross-examined by Mr. Latham.

The case for the defendants having been closed, Mr. Latham addressed the court on behalf of the plaintiffs. He said it was impossible to prove to the directors coming forward and saying they knew nothing about the real affairs of the company. But if a case of gross negligence were proved against them, if it were shown that they did not use fair and reasonable diligence in the exercise of their duties, then the plea of ignorance could not stand. There was no dispute that in the present case there was a defalcation; but it could only have taken place by the active connivance of the directors. They put the best face possible on the matter when they said that they could only trust to the assurances of Nursey Kessowjee. But their confidence in the man could not free them from responsibility as directors. In the present case their negligence was equivalent to fraud. It was the duty of the directors to have looked into the accounts of the company and obtained information about the real state of affairs. In putting implicit trust, as was alleged, in Nursey Kessowjee, the directors had made themselves responsible for the consequences. The remedy which Europe extended that in a case like this a set-off could not be allowed, and that the death of Sakurchand Nagardas made no difference in his liability as a director, as a claim could be made upon his estate.

Mr. Latham had not finished his address when the court adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 2.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suitfor hearing and final disposal.

291-83—Thakurdas and D.—Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangji vs. Peroo Mahomed and others—Macfarlane and E. and Payne, G. and S.

To vary Commissioner's report and for further direction and costs.

877-70—Crawford and R.—Mitchell and others vs. Limji N Banaji and others—Tobin and R. and Craigie, L and O.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

436-84—Janardhan G.—Anandibai vs. Sakharam Parashram Pandit.

454-84—In person, (a pauper)—Thucker Natha Gangji vs. Chimna Gangji.

455-84—Peatonji K.—Abdool Rahim Haji Tyeb vs. Syem Syed Mohidin bin Abdul Cadur.

Long Cause.

314-79—Ardesir and H.—The New Fleming S. and W. Co, Ld., vs Kessowji Naik and others—Little S. F. and N., Jefferson B. and D., and J. C. Cama.—Part heard.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

THE following is a prospectus of the Sky Races to be held on Tuesday and Saturday, the 3rd and 7th March:—

STEWARDS.—A. Arthur, Esq., A. A. Conroy, Esq., H. W. Gostling, Esq., Cecil Gray, Esq., Lt.-Col. Merriman, R. E., Captain Olivier, R. E., E. M. Slater, Esq., and J. Littleton Symons, Esq.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, 3RD MARCH.

1ST RACE.—The Little-go Steeplechase.—For all Arab and C. B. Galloways. 14 hands to carry 11 stone. 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under. Once round the course, about 2 miles. Entrance, Rs. 5. Added, Rs. 45.

2ND RACE.—The open Steeplechase.—For all horses. Walers 13 stone; Arabs and C.B's. 10 stone 7 lbs. Once round the course, about 2 miles. Entrance, Rs. 10. Added, Rs. 100.

3RD RACE.—The Gymkhana Derby.—For all Arabs and C. B. horses. 11 stone. Galloways allowed 7 lbs., horses that have never won a race, 4 lbs., about ½ mile. Entrance, Rs. 10. Added, Rs. 100.

4TH RACE.—The Gymkhana Pony Derby.—For all Arabs and C.B. ponies. 13-2 to carry 11 stone. 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under. C. B's. allowed 7 lbs. About 5 furlongs. Entrance, Rs. 5. Added, Rs. 48.

SECOND DAY.—SATURDAY, 7TH MARCH.

1ST RACE.—The Gymkhana Steeplechase.—For all Arab and C. B Horses. 11 stone. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Once round the course, about 2 miles. Entrance, Rs. 10. Added, Rs. 100.

2ND RACE.—The Gymkhana Pony Steeplechase.—For all Arab and C.B. Ponies. 13-2 to carry 11 stone. 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under. C. B.'s allowed 7 lbs. Once round the course, about 2 miles. Entrance, Rs. 5. Added, Rs. 48.

3RD RACE.—The Ladies' Bracelet.—For all Arab and C. B. Horses, to be nominated by ladies. 11 stone. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. ½ mile. Entrance, Rs. 10. Prize, a bracelet. Winner to receive the stakes.

4TH RACE.—The Polo Stakes.—For all recognized polo ponies. To be certified if required by the Honorary Secretary of the Club to which they belong. Catch weights over 10 stone 7 lbs. Quarter mile heats without dismounting. Entrance, Rs. 5. Added, Rs. 40.

EGYPT AND THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

MR. JOHN SLAGG, M.P., has written two suggestive letters to the *Manchester Guardian* on the bearing of the complications in Egypt on the political situation as affecting India. Mr. Slagg's views are open to criticism, but they are worth attention. We republish the first letter to-day:—

Only a very few sanguine people can still cherish the hope that we shall ever be able to withdraw from Egypt. The Cabinet, encumbered by pledges of an opposite character, is naturally reluctant to make public confession that the logic of facts has been stronger than its wishes and intentions. But this reluctance can only postpone—it cannot stave off—the inevitable. For what is it that retains us in Egypt? It is the want of a native Government strong enough to stand alone and unaided. Ever since the battle of Tel-el-Kebir we have been striving to establish such a Government, and we have failed, utterly and absolutely, for a very sufficient reason. The only materials out of which a stable Government could have been established are destroyed, or have departed out of the country, as a preliminary to our present undertaking.

In saying this I am aware that I am running counter to the oft-repeated contention that *all* our present embarrassments are directly traceable to the existence of the Dual Control. The question of responsibility is, however, at present quite idle and irrelevant. The Conservative Cabinet which consented to become a party to this arrangement subjected the British nation to the degradation of acting as bailiffs in possession for the money-lenders who had fed with their loans the waste and extravagance of Ismail Pasha. The Egyptian bondholders had no claim upon the good offices of the British nation. They had traded upon the necessities of the Khedive purely as private individuals, and for an English Cabinet to interpose between them and the risks of such speculation was an act of aggression upon the Egyptian people morally as indefensible and in essence the same as an armed invasion of the country for the purpose of forcing payment of the coupons. An invasion of Egypt was, in truth, the menace implied and understood without which the two Controllers would not dare discharge their functions.

Most of us will remember that when last we invaded Afghanistan the operation was described by a prince of the English Church as a laudable endeavour to propagate the Gospel in foreign parts; and it may be taken for granted that the eulogistic language in which an act of aggression is described by those who make themselves responsible for it will always be measured by the depth of its turpitude. The Dual Control was an especially indefensible arrangement, and consequently from almost the first hour of its coming into existence it was spoken of by all official personages and inspired newspapers as a sort of guardian divinity which had descended upon the land of Egypt with healing on its wings.

The fact that we had combined with France in order to wring from the Egyptian peasantry the interest upon a debt which they had never contracted, and with which we as a nation had no more concern than with the Spanish, Turkish, or any other repudiated debt, was carefully kept in the background. The Dual Control was always described, and everywhere believed in, as a miraculous agency of regeneration which, in the twinkling of an eye, abolished the Corvée, introduced with its own pure and benevolent spirit the rapacious underlings of a corrupt administration, and brought peace, security, and abundance to every man's door. That India, however, was greedily swallowed by the British public, because it is the first article in the political faith of every true Briton that Englishmen can always manage their own people better than the poor creatures can do them for themselves.

The huge horde of strangers that were fattening upon the flesh of the Egyptian peasantry—foreign office-holders, foreign bondholders, Levantine usurers, Greeks, Armenians, Maltese, and the riff-raff of Europe generally—lent the aid of their sweet voices to swell the cry against any rational attempt to relieve the burthens of the country. The English Cabinet which, in the monstrous accouchement of shot and shell but there has manifestly been a great mistake somewhere, because, despite of this drastic treatment, the condition of Egypt is worse than it was.

The mistake consisted in a total misapprehension of the nature of the influence exercised by the Dual Control in Egypt. The native population of Egypt had already practically been condemned by their exclusion from offices of trust and emolument and by the tyranny of the Turks and Circassians, who monopolised the higher posts alike in the army and the civil administration. The Dual Control, so far from redressing this injustice, enormously aggravated it by letting loose a new horde of foreigners upon the devoted people, and when legitimate places could not be formed for them creating highly paid sinecures for their benefit. In the short space of two years the Dual Control had usurped to itself nearly all the powers of the State, but it was manifestly impossible that the government of Egypt could be carried on for a continuous period in a fraudulent fashion. Sooner or later the harmonious action of the two Controllers, which had been preserved so far, was certain to come to an end, and unless a stable Egyptian Government existed there would be a real risk of conflict between ourselves and the French Republic for predominance in the Nile delta.

It had already been shown that an administration of this kind could not be fashioned out of the Turkish and Circassian *entourage* of the Khedive, for it was their dishonesty and incapacity which had brought down the Dual Control upon the luckless Egyptian people. The only possible solution of the impending difficulty consistedin clearly distinguishing between the service of the public debt and the administration of the country, properly so called, rigorously limiting the authority of the Controllers to the service of the debt and giving to native-born Egyptians a predominant authority in the conduct of their own affairs. This was at least a possible solution, but it was never attempted on its merits. The campaign which was undertaken in order to defend the Dual Control has resulted in the destruction of the Control and a state of tension between ourselves and France which paralyses our action in Egypt to-day. Nothing yielding to us taken to maintain the Dual Control has resulted in handing over the country and the people to a swarm of adventurers of the very worst kind—those very Turkish pashas and Circassian beys who obstructed the practices the Dual Control—so we were told—had so completely checkmated.

Egypt is now suffering from the worst of all political evils, a bad government, the very portion of which are in perpetual collision. The nation of initiation is vested exclusively in the English representative, Sir Evelyn Baring, but of executive authority he does not possess an iota. The Turkish and Circassian pashas initiate nothing, but the powers of obstruction are unlimited. The presence of an English garrison protects it from coercion on the part of the people whom it oppresses; the Concert of Europe, as Cabinet Council, effectually protect it from coercion on the part of the British representative.

This is a state of things which cannot go on for long. But there are only two ways of putting an end to it: practically, indeed, there is only one. It is possible to withdraw from Egypt altogether, to leave the Egyptians to "stew in their own juice," to allow France to occupy the position that we shall have vacated. But this alternative it is unnecessary to discuss, because, whether expedient or not, it is practically debarred to a Cabinet and a people which are responsible for all that we are responsible for since the day when we bombarded Alexandria. There is, however, the alternative—to declare Egypt a British province, to send the Khedive and "ring" about their business with or without pensions, and then administer it by much the same machinery as that by which India is administered. I mention this alternative, not as one approving of it, but as a sad and terrible necessity from which I can see no escape. When the Egyptian Budget was made their memorable proposal to be allowed to vote that portion of the Egyptian Budget which was not hypothecated to service of the Public Debt the English Cabinet stood, as is its nature, at the parting of two ways, and the future of England, of Europe, and of the whole Mahometan world depended upon the path that it should choose. But although M. de Freycinet was willing to grant the demand of the Egyptian Chamber the British Cabinet rejected, it made no matter, whether right or wrongly, committed themselves to all the gigantic responsibilities which have ensued.

A British annexation of or, what is the same thing under a different name, a British protectorate over Egypt will be fraught with results to ourselves and to Europe too numerous and far-reaching to be considered within reasonable limits of your space. My remarks will be limited to one such consequence—its probable effects upon our position in India.

It will be remembered that at the time of our intervention the argument most frequently made use of was that the possession of Egypt was essential to the preservation of India. But our occupation of Egypt would almost make that country an outlying province of India. All those who are antagonistic to our work in India would find renewed strength and hope for their aspirations, and for us there would be awakened fresh dangers and responsibilities. The defences which nature has provided for our Indian Empire are abundant and almost impregnable. No invader could lightly brave the dangers and stupendous difficulties presented by the Himalayas, the Hindoo Koosh, and the deserts beyond them.

The supremacy which we have, or think we possess, on the sea should protect us from attack on that side. But once in possession of Egypt all these advantages become terribly mitigated, for instead of maintaining an isolated Indian Empire we should have provided an easily accessible battleground for all the great European Powers. Nor should we except the necessity of keeping in Egypt a huge army either of Indian or European troops to provide against all emergencies. But while we have been loading ourselves with these vast and indefinite obligations in Egypt, in India itself we are about to enter upon a policy which may in a few years bring us into collision with Russia at the extremity of our empire and with France on the opposite extremity. I allude, of course, to what is at this moment going on in Afghanistan and Burmah especively.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

THE TRIAL OF MADAME CLOVIS HUGUES.

THE trial of Madame Clovis Hugues, wife of the Deputy for Marseilles for the murder of Francois Morin came on Jan. 8, and excited intense interest. Although the proceedings did not begin till noon, people began collecting outside by 7, and by 9 there was a great crowd. At 10 every seat was occupied, the barristers' benches being invaded by ladies. Even the witnesses had a difficulty in gaining admission. The prisoner's husband and parents were present, as also Morin's father, a peasant from the Puy-de-Dome, who, from ignorance or apathy, did not attend his son's death-bed, or even his funeral, but who now appears as "partie civile" to claim damages. Madame Hugues entered with a firm step and shook hands with several friends without betraying any emotion.

The indictment was first read. It related how Morin was shot in the Palace of Justice on November 27; how three of the six balls struck him; how Madame Hugues offered no resistance to her arrest; how her husband exclaimed, "Merci, ma Jeannette! Tu as bien fait; tu ne souffriras plus" and how Morin, after great suffering, expired on December 7, having, though unable to articulate, written a few words in pencil. It proceeds to explain the reason of this homicide, committed with such coolness and in circumstances so dramatic:—

"In 1883 a Madame Lenormand, then living at 145, Rue de la Pompe, Passy, took proceedings for a judicial separation from her husband, and by a judgment of July 11 an investigation had been ordered. Witnesses were to be heard at Paris, and a commission was sent by the Rouen Judges to the Tribunal of the Seine. Madame Lenormand had herself taken active steps to obtain evidence favourable to her allegations, and had applied for that purpose to one Clerget, who kept an Information Agency, and in the investigation she called on August 28 on Morin, formerly employed by Clerget. Professing to repeat the talk of Madame Corbion, an ex-tenant of 145, Rue de la Pompe, formerly inhabited by Mdlle. Royannez and her family, he deposed to certain familiarities between M. Lenormand and the young lady. He declared that Mdlle. Royannez had followed M. Lenormand, had kissed her hand to him, and sent him notes, and that one evening at nightfall M. Lenormand had kissed her on the stairs. In August, 1883, when Madame Hugues was at Marseilles with her children, M. Clovis Hugues learnt by a letter from M. Lenormand the accusation against his wife, and indignantly protested against it.

"Summoned by telegram, Madame Hugues also came to Paris, and hearing the imputations against her, resolved to confound the author of them. M. Lenormand had simply told M. Hugues that they emanated from the woman Corbion. On August 27 Madame Hugues and her husband went to her, and she told them that persons of strange manners and various disguises, professing to be sent by Madame Lenormand, had tried to obtain from her declarations like those made in the inquiry, but she positively denied having said what was imputed to her, and added that she was ready to swear it.

"Next day Madame Hugues, accompanied by a relative and armed with a revolver, went to Madame Lenormand's house, being determined to kill her if she did not retract the false testimony solicited and paid for by her. Madame Lenormand refused to do this, but stated that the information had been furnished by the Clerget Agency. Madame Hugues was unable to use her revolver, for her husband came up at the moment, laid hold of her, and led her away by force. Madame Hugues then resolved to obtain redress for the knowledge to Clerget, and killing him unless he gave satisfactory explanations. She asked two of her husband's friends to accompany her, and on their advice agreed not to take any weapon. On September 1 Clerget declared that his rôle had consisted in collecting addresses of witnesses for Madame Lenormand, that other inquiries had been made by one of his former clerks, named Morin, on his own account, and that it was the latter who had acted as witness in the inquiry as to separation.

"Madame Hugues first conceived the idea of killing Morin that day, but on further reflection she thought this might give a look of probability to the man's accusation. In agreement with her husband, she decided on prosecuting Morin and Madame Lenormand for perjury. Up to this moment the accusation against Madame Hugues had not been noised abroad, but now the newspapers divulged it, and thenceforth M. and Madame Hugues and their friends were overwhelmed with postcards and anonymous letters, containing the most offensive imputations against them. On October 27 Madame Hugues, after having in vain endeavoured to induce Morin to retract, called him and Madame Lenormand before the Correctional Tribunal of the Seine.

"On the morning of October 29, Madame Hugues received a call from a M. de la Plesse, who assured her that on the previous day Madame Lenormand had paid 25,000f. to a man named Valentin, who kept another private inquiry office, to procure false evidence before the Correctional Court against her. Madame Hugues then, getting her husband out of the way, called a second time at the residence of Madame Lenormand. She was forbidden to enter the bedroom of Madame Lenormand, who was dying. She insisted, and a policeman had to be called in to expel her. In the scuffle which ensued, Madame Hugues dropped a revolver. Madame Lenormand died on November 6, and Morin alone appeared on the 18th of that month before the Tribunal. He was condemned for perjury to two years' imprisonment and ordered to advertise the judgment in the *Journal Officiel* and ten other newspapers."

The indictment then relates how Morin, on November 27, appealed; how, on March 19 last, the judgment was confirmed by default; how Morin again appealed, and on November 13 summoned M. and Madame Hugues before the Appellate Court for the 27th; how, on that very 15th, Madame Hugues bought a revolver and cartridges, loaded the weapon and went near the Louvre drapery shop in the hope of meeting Morin and killing him; how, not seeing him, she postponed her project till the 27th, when, on starting for the court, she concealed her loaded revolver in the sleeve of her cloak. It then speaks of the crime as flagrant and premeditated. The indictment goes on to say:—

"Not yielding to a feverish or inconsiderate impulse, she coolly and in cold blood killed, in the Palace of Justice, a man placed, as it were, in the safe keeping of justice. This crime was a defiance to the law, for the prisoner had taken from the magistrate of her country the satisfaction that her insulted honour demanded. M. Clovis Hugues had himself declared the condemnation sufficient, and stated that if regret were expressed or confession made, he would petition the President of the Republic for a reduction of the punishment.

The prisoner, it is true, asserted her belief that Morin was the author or inspirer of the anonymous postcards and letters, and it was natural to seek to escape the world of principles and doctrines. Besides vengeance for these insults, as she has declared, that she took Morin's life. Her mistake is manifest. These anonymous writings did not emanate from Morin, who, on seeing them, pencilled the following words, 'It is not my writing. Some mischievous person has done it; I do not know who. M. Clovis Hugues ought to have informed me, and I should have told him so. I am innocent.—Morin.' An expert has confirmed this, and it is easy for any one to see that this is the truth on comparing the handwritings. Nor can Morin be regarded as having inspired them. Both letters and postcards were sent after as well as before his death. Yet the prisoner has not yielded to this evidence. It would have been enough, she has declared, to justify her thirst for vengeance that Morin had been the indirect cause of these writings."

Maître Gatineau, the prisoner's counsel, at this stage produced two letters, signed with an assumed name, and in the same handwriting as the postcards. One of these, addressed to Morin's father, advised him to claim 100,000f. damages. The second, addressed to Maître Gatineau himself, informed him that Morin's father was preparing to claim damages.

The prisoner was then interrogated by the presiding Judge, M. Berard des Glajeux (it was he who tried the Fenayrous). After giving her age as 29, she said:—

"On the case being postponed, I left the court, and Morin came out behind me. At the bottom of the steps he gave, as usual, a mocking look. It was then I drew out my revolver and fired. I aimed at his heart, but he stooped, and was struck in the head. I remember nothing more. I had said nothing to my husband but had acted myself. I could not reconcile myself to the idea of sitting near the man before a court of justice, and resolved on killing him. I kissed my children on the morning of the 27th, and took them to my mother before going with my husband to the court. I had also made up a bundle of clothes, expecting to be taken to prison. I fired the six barrels at Morin."

"You were calm?"—"It was a factitious calm."

"One witness says you were as erect and motionless as a statue."

Madame Clovis Hugues cotinued:—

"On first hearing of the infamies committed against me, my first impulse was to come to Paris. My husband was for despising them. He had already fought an unfortunate duel, and disliked the idea of having another affair. This was not my view, and I was bent on seeing Madame Lenormand. She told me that her husband had had so many mistresses that one more or less was immaterial. I replied that it was not immaterial to me to be charged with having been his mistress. She rejoined Que voulez vous, mapetite? Un amant: de n'est rien. Vous vous fachez pour peu de chose. Laissez cela is, mon enfant. No cassez pas trop d'œufs dans cette affaire.' I had a revolver and was about to use it when my husband stopped me. When Morin was sentenced to two years' imprisonment my husband was for getting the punishment reduced if he confessed he had been mistaken, but Morin obstinately refused. The jury will convict me if they think me culpable, but they will understand the situation of an honest woman, anxious to live quietly with her husband and children, and whose peace is disturbed by post-cards charging the greatest infamies."

The Judge here stated that the cards were too indecent to be read. They charged Mdme. Hugues with all the vices in human nature, and even with unnatural ones. Three had been written after Morin's death. Some of the cards advised M. Hugues to drop the affair, to shut up his wife in an asylum, or to take her into the country.

The Judge.—"In all this there is nothing to counterbalance respect for human life or to explain your conduct.

The prisoner.—"Consider my 15 months of moral torture."

"You killed a man for an offence 15 months old."

"But the offence was renewable at any moment."

"You might, at least, have waited until it had been repeated."

"It is all very well for you to say so, but I had been morally assassinated for two years. I had been wounded in what is dearest to me—my honour, my affection for my husband and children. I punished not Morin the false witness, but Morin the traducer even after his condemnation. If Morin had not insulted me since the judgment he would be still living."

"But the post-cards were not from Morin."

"How can you tell they were not written by a friend of his?"

"Even liars do not lie on their deathbed."—"I still think he lied."

"Do you know his handwriting?"—"No."

"Human justice does not punish without proof, but you, without knowing your traducer's writing, have killed a man who was innocent."

"As long as you do not produce the writer, I maintain that it was Morin, or a friend of Morin's.

"The fact is that Madame Lenormand being dead and Clerget having absconded, Morin alone remained to wreak your vengence upon, and he himself said at the hospital, "I am expiating the offences of every body.' You speak of your moral sufferings; but consider Morin's agonies and tell me which has suffered most?"—"I have."

"Do you regret what you have done?"—"I regret that Morin forced me to it; but as to remorse, I feel none."

The examination of the witnesses was without much interest, all the acts having been done in broad daylight. According to M. Vaughan, of the *Intransigeant*, Clerget, Morin's employer, read to him the "deposition written beforehand" of Morin, dictated by Madame Lenormand. The *concierges* of the house in the Rue de la Pompe deposed to the perfect respectability of the Royannez family, and denied having said anything whatever to the contrary to anybody. The examination of Clerget elicited nothing but his desire to cast all responsibility on Morin. Morin's mistress was calle dalso, but only *pro formâ*.

Lastly, M. Anatole de la Forge—for what reason is not apparent—was allowed to state the feeling of the Chamber of Deputies, which, he said, was unanimous in thinking that Madame Hugues had acted right; in other words, the Chamber is a protector of law-breakers. And for the matter of that, the French Parliament is the only place where the taking of human life is associated with so-called honour. The Judge told him he had no right to glorify a crime, on which M. de la Forge said he regretted that the Judge himself was not of the same opinion.—Eventually Madame Clovis Hugues was acquitted.

The Court acquitted Madame Hugues of the charge of murder, but condemned her to pay 2,000f. damages, together with the costs of the trial.

THE COLONIAL MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

The Baron von der Brüggen, founder of the German Colonial Union, has contributed a paper on "The German Colonial Movement" to the *Contemporary Review* for January, in which he says:—

"The attention of the English public has been drawn during the last few months to a movement that has arisen in Germany for the purpose of acquiring colonial possessions in countries over the sea. This movement is older than these few months, but it would not, perhaps, for a long time even yet have excited any interest among

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 31.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were ⅛ higher again at par and 1⅛ per cent. Rupee Paper is also ⅛ better at £79⅛, but 4 per cents are unchanged at 77½, and the 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan at 103½. In Indian Exchange Bank shares Chartered are quoted 10s. lower, Hongkong and Shanghai £1 higher.

In the Produce markets Poppy seed to arrive *via* Cape is 6d. per quarter lower. Wheat continues to decline, and the Liverpool quotations for Bombay qualities are reduced 3d. in No. 1 Soft White, and 2d. in No. 2, per cental.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was quiet at unchanged prices on the spot, but 1-64d. lower in Americans to arrive; and in New York there was decline of 1-16 cent. in ready and 9 points in futures 11 1-16 and 11 41 cents. per lb. respectively. The heavier receipts for the day, no doubt, are the cause of the decline, at the same time the smallness of the week's total would have been sufficient, one would have thought, to steady values. A belief prevails, however, that the present short arrivals are due to exceptional causes, and that an increase will be seen in the figures again at no distant date. This idea may hold the market in check for a time, but should the falling off be maintained 6d. for Mid.-Uplands is not likely to prove the highest point of the market for the season.

The weekly statistical comparison is subjoined as usual. The Liverpool stock has increased by 83,000 bales and is now 25,000 bales over the corresponding date last year, but the visible supply for all Europe has decreased by 60,000 bales and a 333,000 bales below last year and 127,000 bales less than in 1883.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Week's receipts	75,000	117,000	169,000
,, exports to U. K.	60,000	138,000	79,000
,, ,, Cont.	31,000	36,000	24,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,101,000	3,952,000	4,327,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	1,680,000	1,502,000	1,763,000
,, Cont. ,,	1,097,000	1,003,000	1,053,000
,, Stock in the Ports	885,000	1,067,000	925,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 30th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Total supply of all kinds	3,120,000	3,453,000	3,247,360
,, ,, Surats	301,000	400,000	481,730

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	823,000	798,000	850,000
,, London	41,000	61,000	78,200
American afloat	300,000	330,000	289,000
East Indian ,,	24,000	98,000	57,000
	1,188,000	1,287,000	1,274,200
Price of Mid-Uplands	6d.	5 15-16d.	5 11-16d.
,, Good Fair Dholleras	4¾d.	4 7-16d.	4¼d.
Difference	1¼d.	1½d.	1 7-16d.

The Cotton market here has again been destitute of life. Home orders continue as limited as ever, and buying has been confined, as before, to small parcels of ready cotton, for which prices are practically unchanged, say :—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals, ready	Rs. 167	Rs. 177	Rs. 186
Omras	,, 197	,, 202	,, 210
Broach, March	,, 227	,, ...	,, ...
Dholleras, April	,, 198	,, 203	,, 212

WHEAT is dull and declining owing to adverse accounts from home and increasing stocks here. Soft White Pessy is down to Rs. 23 to 23-8 per candy, and looking to the favourable reports about the new crop, still lower rates are not improbable.

SEEDS are not quotably altered.

FREIGHTS present no new feature. The demand is very quiet for all positions, and rates are unaltered, although if anything tending lower.

COALS are firm but unaltered in price. For anything near at hand a fair enquiry prevails, but there is next to nothing on the way unsold.

EXCHANGE is firmer again by 1-32d. Bar Silver in London is quoted 1-16d. per oz. higher in private telegrams, but the firmness is due mainly to the fact that private paper has been offering more freely, both ready and forward. Closing rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 7 1-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	Is. 7d. ,,
Credits, three months' sight	Is. 7⅛d. ,,
Francs do. do.	2 09½ to 2 ,,

GOVERNMENT Paper is dull at Rs. 97 15-16 for Fours and Rs. 100¼ for Fours-and-a-half ready. For delivery on 1st March, however, bear sales are said to have been made down to Rs. 97½ for the former.

SHARES.—Spinning Mills are weak and in some cases lower. Alliance are down to Rs. 710, Framjee Petit to Rs. 600, Great Eastern to Rs. 990, and Orientals to Rs. 512½. Press Companies as a rule are firm, but Mofussils are an exception, being down to Rs. 392½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	765
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	450
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	do.	99

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700		740
Port Canning Co.	6,000.	1,000	1,000	Rs. 14	312½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P. Railway Co.'s Consolidated Stock.	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct.	160
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-8	do.	350
Ditto	..	£20	5-7-3	do.	585
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	617
Do. New Shares	£1	£18	6-5-0	do.	50

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 27th January as compared with that for the 19th January :—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 19. Rs.	A.	P.	Jan. 27. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	41,59,271	4	4	41,59,251	4	4
Treasury Balance	2,22,93,063	0	10	2,05,91,177	14	6
Other Deposits	2,58,88,987	11	4	2,78,81,842	6	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,67,961	10	3	4,67,730	13	3
Sundries	12,11,403	1	3	11,68,356	3	5
Rs.	7,41,20,686	12	0	7,42,71,358	10	2

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	62,73,232	8	0	65,97,790	8	0
Other authorized Invtmts	36,94,162	6	0	36,89,342	8	0
Loans on Govt. Securities	1,00,62,500	12	4	97,17,788	13	5
Credits on do.	75,00,363	5	3	75,23,444	13	0
Bills Discounted	1,71,16,869	2	9	1,70,88,047	9	0
Balances with other Banks	2,21,432	7	11	3,46,256	8	8
Bullion	5,42,785	14	11	5,43,170	8	5
Dead Stock	11,70,436	7	2	11,70,628	15	1
Stamps	8,396	10	9	8,803	11	9
Sundries	9,20,461	10	4	9,23,727	12	2
Cash at Head Office	1,02,16,979	2	3	1,03,78,210	14	4
Do. at Branches	1,83,93,076	4	4	1,62,81,466	0	4
Rs.	7,41,20,686	12	0	7,42,71,358	10	2

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. J. SAXTY GOOD,
DENTAL SURGEON,
18, RAMPART ROW,
May be consulted daily from 10 *till* 5.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS,
REGISTERED SURGEON DENTIST,
19, RAMPART ROW,
(Adjoining National Bank,)
Fees moderate. Painless extractions.

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MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"A MEDICAL TESTIMONIAL."

DR. BURJORJEE FRAMJEE G.G.M.C. of Parell, writes, since I have used your glasses for near-sight which I bought of you while in Calcutta last year, I am glad to say that I find a great improvement in my eye-sight. Your glasses are cooler and render the vision clearer so that they are a great comfort to the eyes.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist, Optician,
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NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will LEAVE Bombay for Calcutta on MONDAY EVENING, 2nd February. During His Excellency's absence, TELEGRAMS, LETTERS, and PACKETS intended for His Excellency, will be received at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL, and duly transmitted to His Excellency.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Parel, 1st Feb., 1885.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DEMPSTER—January 31, at Sholapur, the wife of F. E. Dempster, Government Telegraphs, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GUIDER—MORRAIS—January 29, at the Church of "Our Lady of Mount Carmel," Fort, by the Rev. G. T. Bridges, S. J. James Adolphus Guider, Inspector of Police, to Maria Louisa Morrais, daughter of the late F. Morrais, Esq., of Dharwar.

SAUNDERS—CRAM—January 31, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. A. G. Lewis, Arthur Morell Saunders, Agent and Manager, Madras Railway, to Frances Weyburn Cram, widow of the late Major George Clarence Cram, United States Army.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLEGHORN—January 27, at No. 23 Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of James Price Cleghorn, Esq., of a daughter.

EDDIS—January 26, at 7, Wood Street, Calcutta, the wife of W. K. Eddis, of a daughter.

IZAT—January 25, at Gorakhpur, North-West Provinces, the wife of Mr. A. Izat, of a son.

WINTERBOTHAM—January 26, at Auda Jode Estate, South Wynaad, the wife of H. B. Winterbotham, of a son.

YOUNG—January 22, at Amrail Division, South Sylhet Tea Company, Limited, the wife of J. B. Young, of a son.

DEATHS.

BAILEY—January 29, at Strathendale, Egmore, Margaret Anne (Daisy), the seventh daughter of the late Captain Henry Bailey, D. P. W., aged 9 years, 10 months, and 16 days.

MACBRAIR-HENDERSON—January 27, at Vellore, from heat apoplexy, James Macbrair-Henderson, late Madras Commissariat Department, aged 38.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1885.

EVENTS are persistently conspiring to give the question of Burmah a foremost place amongst matters of moment in the East. The announcement that a fresh treaty has been made between France and Burmah, and that a French consul will be sent to Mandalay, forbids if nothing else did an attitude of indifference on our part to the course of events in King Theebaw's territory. Burmah, we know, is a by no means insignificant factor in the sum in Indo-Chinese colonial policy which France is trying to work out. She has, it is true, rather too much on her hand already in that part of the world, but it is equally true that she seems to be quite unaware of it, and her recent attempt to ride roughshod over the Siamese Government showed that even amid her present embarrassments she is indisposed to leave any of her neighbours in the East outside the sphere of her policy. Nothing could be easier for her than to find a pretext for intervening in that part of Independent Burmah which is conterminous with her own Anamese possessions. Chronic insurrection in the Shan States, which touch the Tongkinese and Anamese borders, would supply a pretext whenever it was wanted, or whenever it might be convenient to make use of it. And it is evident that the insurrection is an element which will always have to be reckoned with, so long as King Theebaw is on the throne at Mandalay. His troops are now said to be acting with great cruelty against the Shans, but there is everything, nevertheless, to encourage the Shan people in revolt. They themselves have for some years proved at least a match for the Mandalay forces, and just now the King's embarrassments are increased by the stubbornness with which the Kachinese and Chinese insurgents in the north are holding out against him. When even the loyal among his subjects can summon up courage enough to send a deputation of Buddhist priests to represent to him the bad state of the country, there must still be a good deal of audacity amongst the people, though it is perhaps surpassed by the King's own audacity in expressing surprise at the information that everything was not for the best in the best of all possible Burmahs. The premonitory signs of a disruption at no distant day may be seen in abundance in Upper Burmah. What plans has the Government of India formed in anticipation of a contingency which will be of the first importance to us?

IT is announced that Italy has occupied Beilur. When, or by what means, is not stated, and we are left in doubt as to whether the two thousand troops recently sent from Italy to the Red Sea—ostensibly for the strengthening of the small garrison of Assab—have taken Beilur, as the first fruits of their expedition. It was reported some days ago that the occupation of this place was imminent, and with the report there came the explanation that Beilur is in the Shoa country, near the Red Sea. Now if the Beilur that the Italians have annexed is in the Shoa country it is not—except as presented in very small maps—near the Red Sea; if it is near the Red Sea it is not in Shoa, which lies far away to the south of Abyssinia, separated by the territory of the Gallas tribes and by the Somali country from the Red Sea. Is it not in the Shoho country, at the back of Annesley Bay, and a little south of Massowah, that Italy has made her newest acquisition? The map makers, we know, have been left far behind by the annexationists, and it is possible that there are more Beilurs in the world than the atlas tells of. If this is in the Shoa territory it will need to be added to the maps, which so far ignore it. The probabilities are in favour of the Shoho country being the scene of this act of annexation, for this reason, if for no other, that the persevering but fruitless efforts of the Italian Government to negotiate the acquisition of Massowah indicate a desire to get possession of territory in that part of the world. A few weeks ago the point which Italy was credited with the intention of annexing was Zoula or Zulla, on Annesley Bay, a position of obvious value for commercial purposes, inasmuch as it gives access to one of the chief roads into the interior of Abyssinia. Whatever the exact locality of the newly annexed territory may be we should expect that it would be chosen as a substitute for Massowah, which for the present the Italians must treat as an Egyptian port.

THE high antiquity and the vanished greatness of the kingdom of Persia would alone lend interest to a paper on its present decadence which appears in the *Fortnightly Review*, even were there no points of contact between the kingdom of the Shah and the politics of Asia. With perhaps the exception of the Chinese Empire it is one of the most ancient Governments on the face of the earth. Persia was a mighty Power when the world was yet young, and when the Jews were a favoured and a flourishing people. And after passing through countless vicissitudes and transformations she still commands much of the interest, if little of the consideration, of her neighbours. Although many territorial changes have taken place, the Persians of to-day occupy the ground on which their remote ancestors made a nation. Dynasties and rulers have changed, but the people, in spite of a change of faith consequent upon the sudden irruption of the Arabs, are still the same. During the period of transition Persia more than once suffered the ignominy of being held as a province of a mightier empire, but bold leaders were not wanting who again restored her to the dignity of a kingdom. But this ancient empire, which has stood so long the ravages of time, we are told, now stands in danger of being overwhelmed at no distant date by the wave of Russian advance. "Persia *in extremis*" is the heading of the article by M. Valentine Chirol to which we have alluded, and "*in extremis*" she must surely be if his account of her is to be belived. Though M. Chirol does not make quite clear what are the designs of Russia upon Persia, he asserts that the latter country is at present in a state of complete moral vassalage to her, and leads us to infer that Russia has at present the power but not the will, to become absolute master of Persia. While explaining how this state of affairs has been brought about, he places before the eyes of his readers a picture of the moral and material condition of Persia, which we would fain believe is overdrawn.

"*C'est le dernier des pays et le dernier des peuples*," said a distinguished diplomatist in speaking of Persia, and M. Chirol endorses this view. Government in the real sense of the word, he says, does not exist in Persia. The power of the ruling class is based neither upon hereditary privilege nor territorial influence. The aristocracy of the land, he says, "might be more correctly termed a kind of loose bureaucracy sprung up and constantly renewing itself out of intrigue and peculation." One of the titles of the king, the "Proprietor of the Kingdom," fully explains his position with regard to his people. Everything in Persia is considered the absolute property of the Shah, and no one can feel sure of being left at liberty to exercise a proprietory right over anything. The whole government is based upon this principle. The enriching of the Shah's treasury appears to be the chief aim of every branch of the administration. Since the Shah cannot personally administer so vast a property, the system of middlemen who act as agents and sub-agents is introduced. With an eye to increasing the revenue, these appointments are put up to auction, the highest bidder obtaining the post. So long as the money bid by him is regularly sent to the imperial coffers no inquiries are made as to the mode in which it is obtained. The appointments only hold good for one year, and are again put up to auction at the end of the year. Each official, in order to recoup himself, sells the inferior posts under him as high as he can, and between them all the people suffer, being ground down to the verge of starvation. The total amount of taxation thus levied is estimated at seven millions (about thirty shillings per head), but of this only something less than three millions reaches the imperial treasury. "The difference, *i. e.*, more than four millions, melts away during the process of transmission under the feverish clutch of the many hands through which it passes." And what return do the people get for all this money extorted from them? None! "There is not a single enterprise undertaken for the benefit of the community, not a single measure adopted to relieve distress, to arrest decay, and to stimulate the languishing vitality of the country." Whatever of public works exist are those undertaken for the convenience of the court. It is true electric and gas lamps have been introduced into Persia, but these are only placed round the palace of the Shah for his special delectation. Education is totally neglected, the currency debased, and industries allowed to die a natural death. Valuable ores, such as coal, copper, and iron, with which the country is teeming, are neglected for vain searches after gold. The army, which absorbs seven-eighths of the public revenue, is practically worthless. With one notable exception every officer looks upon his command merely as a source of illicit profits. The exceptional instance is that of the Zol-e-Soltan, the Prince-Governor of Ispahan, who devotes a great portion of his time to drilling and looking after his troops and keeping them in a state of efficiency. To the energy and integrity of this Prince a correspondent bore testimony in our columns recently. To add to other evils there is no protection for the poor villagers either from foreign or Persian pillagers. The German baron robbers of the middle ages appear to be outdone by the Persian official plunderers. Every village situated on a beaten path is liable, we are told, to be visited by officials on an exacting tour, or by rich travellers and their large retinues, which quarter themselves on the inhabitants. To crown all the country is sunk into a state of the most unnatural profligacy. If all this is true Persia is really in the last stage of decay. But judging by what our correspondent at Ispahan lately wrote, the reverse is the case in that province at least. The Zol-e-Soltan, who governs Southern Persia, appears to be the only bright exception in the picture of a very dark group. Even M. Chirol has nothing but good to say of him. He calls him "the only Persian prince who has the wish, as well as the necessary ability, to endeavour to raise the country out of the slough of despond in which it has been wallowing since the accession of the Kajar family to the throne." This confirms what our correspondent said of him. This prince seems to be guided by a desire to be a benefactor of the people entrusted to his charge. Whether his motives are interested or not, it is not our province to inquire, for even if they were the accession of a prince to the throne who wishes to acquire popularity by doing good to the people could not but be fraught with advantage to his future subjects. There is yet another reason why his coming to the throne should be a matter for congratulation, especially for England. This prince is at the head of the minority in the Persian court which is impatient of the influence exercised by Russia at Teheran, and desirous of gaining the friendship of England. This brings us to the consideration of the most important question suggested by M. Chirol's article.

It is a historical fact that from the times of Peter the Great the Russians began to cast longing eyes upon the Persian possessions on the western shores of the Caspian. The power of Persia, after a momentary flush, was then steadily on the decline. Slowly the Russians advanced in their career of self-aggrandizement till by degrees they obtained the cession of territory after territory. In time the Russians turned their arms against the Turcomans, the children of the desert, whose predatory habits made them but unwelcome neighbours to Persia, whose soldiers were unable to protect the subject of the Shah from their periodical inroads. By subduing these Russia earned the gratitude of Persia, not unmixed with some anxiety. Merv was annexed, and the Russian hold upon Persia became stronger. Lastly, Sarakhs, and with it the key to Khorassan, passed into Russian hands. Russian diplomacy and Russian gold had in the meanwhile been skilfully paving the way for these changes at Teheran, and the Shah had been lulled into security. But the presence of the foreigner at the very doors of the kingdom was for a time too much for him to bear. He made one futile effort to counteract this last move by trying to obtain an alliance with England. Another consideration also prompted him to this. It had been the dream of his life to recover Herat, which had once formed part of the Persian Empire. But in this he was thwarted by England in 1856-57. His antipathy to England, which in a way paved the way for Russian influence at his court, dated from that time. But now seeing that it was their common interest to check the further advance of Russia, he hoped to be able to induce England to allow him to occupy Herat and hold it as a barrier against the common foe. This policy received the strong support of the Zol-e-Soltan, who was then on a visit to his father; but Russian diplomacy was too much for him. An agitation was stirred up in Khorassan, which had for a long time been murmuring against the Persian yoke. The Khorassanis had been the greatest sufferers from the Turcoman inroads, which the Persian soldiery could not check, and had often prayed for a change from King Log. Their prayers were evidently heard, for King Stork came and subdued their enemies. At a timely moment a petition to the Czar was circulated through the Khorassani towns and villages, praying for annexation to Russia, and it was largely signed. Without taking advantage of it at once Russia's object was served by the warning it conveyed to the Shah, who was brought back under Russian influences, especially as his half-hearted overtures to the British Government had not been well received. All that the Zol-e-Soltan's influence could effect was the arrest of Ayoub Khan close to the Afghan frontier and the appointment to the Foreign Office of a minister supposed to be more accessible to English counsels. He himself fell into disfavour for his advocacy of the British cause, and had to retire humiliated by his failure to secure the War Office, which was given to one of his brothers devoted to the Russian interests. Rumours of our Soudan reverses, diligently spread by Russia, had perhaps some influence on the Shah's decision also, for his hatred and jealousy of England speedily revived. At this stage a special Embassy was sent by the Shah to the Czar for the ostensible purpose of presenting the Czarewitch on his coming of age with the portrait of the Shah set in diamonds. But M. Chirol, who was at Teheran when the negotiations for the despatch of the Embassy took place, says he has information which throws some light on its real purport. First, he says that instructions were given to the Ambassador personally by the Shah, over the head of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, whose English proclivities were well known. Secondly, that the expenses of the Embassy were defrayed by the Russian Legation. M. Chirol adds: "In well-informed circles at Teheran no doubt was entertained that Yahga Khan was the bearer not only of a pretty bauble, but of a secret agreement for the settlement of certain frontier questions, the solution of which would materially strengthen the position of Russia in her newly acquired possessions and facilitate her further advance." And this is not all. He hints at further concessions that touch us still nearer home. He says it is believed that should the English advance into Afghanistan, Russia will be allowed to occupy and garrison the Persian frontier south of Sarakhs along the western banks of the Tejend and Hari-Rud as far as Kiafir-Kaleh, that is, as far as the point where the main road from Herat to Meshed reaches Persian territory. The conclusion he arrives at from all this is that no reliance is to be placed upon Persia in our present need, for even if she had the will she has in her present state not the power of being useful to us. But if Russia can utilise her for her purposes there is no reason why her friendship could not be of some use to England. With the ablest and most powerful of the Persian Princes in the person of the Zol-e-Soltan well-disposed towards us, and he being the probable heir to his father, the Persian alliance, whether it be worth little or much, ought not to be altogether despised. Unquestionably we have lost our former influence at Teheran. Is it possible to recover it? And is it worth while?

CHILDREN'S FETE AT THE LADIES' GYMKHANA.

FOR Anglo-Indian babies, it has been written by an essayist of authority, the Empire has done less than for any class of the great exile community. This was pointed out with the additional emphasis of the statement that the little ones had been left without the amusement of the meanest cannibal. Those on whose behalf it was written have passed onwards towards the mature delights of privilege leave and pension, but still the reproach holds good in a later generation, and save when the numbering of the people is proceeding baby remains an unconsidered trifle. They manage these things better at home, where, in one shape or another, the recognition of the young people is becoming one of the unwritten laws for municipal observance. Even the Lord Mayor of London dares not commence his reign of festivities without seeking first to propitiate the children of the kingdom by welcoming their representatives on the threshold of the year and indulging them in revels worthy of the reputation of their hero Whittington. Although the children in Bombay have in previous years been more fortunate than their fellows in India, the tribute of homage voluntarily rendered has been somewhat uncertain. Perhaps to the promptings of conscience is attributable the unusual scale on which the revels in their honour were conducted on Saturday, when, indeed, a multitude of sins of omission in years gone by may well have been atoned for. A scene more charming and attractive than that presented by the juvenile carnival at the Ladies' Gymkhana it would be difficult to discover. May its success result in the Festival of the Innocents being installed in the calendar for observance in perpetuity!

It was essentially a children's festival, and about one hundred and twenty of the *chote sahib log* had honoured the tamasha by their presence; but the delight was enjoyed by a far wider circle. Between four and five hundred adults, whose kinship to the revellers entitled them to be privileged witnesses of the joyous spectacle, were present; and a host of ministering spirits, ayahs and bearers, each distinguished by a red ribbon pinned on their white clothing, hovered on the skirts of the throng, watching their young charges with beaming visages of pride and adoration. Soon after the arrival of the tiny mummers,—their combined ages would not have equalled the years of a pucka patriarch,—and whilst their dainty dresses bore fullest evidence of the loving preparation lavished on them, they were marshalled into orderly rows in front of the photographer, and Mr. Taurines instantly secured a counterfeit presentment of the striking group. Under more than one aspect was the process repeated, the last picture of the party being obtained when they had gathered round the tables. These were fittingly arranged for such masquerading cherubs and fairies and were covered with masses of flowers. It really seemed as if the tiny revellers were to banquet off dewdrops and honey, with the petals of roses for plates and drinking cups, or the Indian equivalents of the menu of Titania's ordering :—

"With apricots and dewberries,
With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries;
The honey bags stole from the humble-bees."

One might well have doubted the capability of the photographer's resources to fix the features of such an airy and insubstantial pageant. Their feasting having been concluded amid a perfect salvo from an artillery of crackers, the merrymakers drifted away through the gardens, towards the spot where the apparatus gave promise of an exhibition of aerial navigation. With their attention concentrated on the progress of the experiment, and their restless movements steadied for a few moments, the costumes of the wearers were to be seen to advantage. Throughout the whole range of characters admirable taste was displayed, and in many cases the children were exquisitely dressed. As a whole, the selections completely harmonised, duplications were rare, and even in these few cases the costumes were distinctively treated. Pictures of Gainsborough, of Millais and Caldecott had been followed with the absolute fidelity of a painter of miniatures. Nursery heroes and heroines had been treated with equal thoroughness, and their fair little representatives appeared as dainty as figures in porcelain. No toddler was considered too small for the purposes of decoration, and many a costume made up in richness what it lacked in size. On the very little ones, too, some of the quaintest old fashions were reproduced, as in the case of a Prince Rupert who shone resplendant in gorgeous robes of quilted satin. The most delicate hues were introduced into the dresses. One Boy Blue was attired from head to foot in the palest azure. A Cupid well provided with wings, since he seemed scarcely equal to the means of locomotion ordinarily adopted by mortals, appeared in tinted gauze eminently suggestive of his epithet, the rosy god. Nothing could have been prettier than the costume of a Rosebud, where the faintest flush of colour prevailed, through all the petals bursting the few green leaves apart. Another floral character was that of a Sunflower, also a delightful bit of rich colour. The Cherry Ripe costumes admirably suited the bright damsels their wearers, and were well matched by the trimness of the shepherdesses who came as Little Bo-peep. Among the national costumes were those of peasants from France and Rome, several French cooks in spotless garments, only one of whom proclaimed himself the Cordon Bleu, and three or four Highland laddies, evidently of different clans. A Turkish Sultana, whose genuineness no one would have doubted, moved gracefully about in ample vestments, accompanied by her escort, the pair wearing two of the most effective dresses observable. The Neapolitan dress was a favourite, for there were at least a pair of fishermen and a sailor or two from the neighbourhood of the Bay. The forces of England found their representatives in a midshipmite no larger than the remarkably fine specimen on H. M. S. Pinafore, and a major of the Royal Artillery, covered with gold lace, and booted and spurred, who managed his sabretache even in the intricate evolutions of the "Mulberry bush" with admirable dexterity. There was, too, a red-trousered captain from the Army of France with a charming little soubrette by his side. "Puss in boots" was provided with a fanciful dress of white fur, and "Powder Puff" was an excellent imitation of this article of the toilette. "Night," carried with her the whole constellation as silver ornaments to her sable garments, even fastening her shoes with a pair of spare crescents. History is evidently unpopular with Anglo-Indian youth, for Henry VIII. was alone in royal state, unless we may reckon also a merry Queen of Hearts, whose ermine robe sprinkled with hearts was remarkably pretty. Folly, always a conspicuous figure in real life, as she was in these assumptions, carried her tinkling music wherever she went. There was a Blue Coat Boy, whose long gown and yellow stockings recalled that ancient uniform of the Hospital of Grey Friars which has remained unchanged since the foundation. And the mention of that place of famous memories—the school of Coleridge and Lamb—and of devotion to the classics serves as a reminder of the fact that there has so far been left unnoticed the presence of one of Homer's heroes. As Glaucus, a fair curly-headed child of two, wearing canary drapery with a Grecian border of golden braid, had the proud distinction of being the sole representative of the days of Troy. Not that learning was altogether neglected, for was there not a barrister parading a solitary brief, tied with red-tape and formally endorsed, it is to be hoped, with a liberal fee; whilst the bench had two of its members of light and leading? One of these was in his scarlet robes, the second was the susceptible Lord Chancellor of Iolanthe, who

"Sits in his court of state all day,
Giving agreeable girls away."

His lordship appropriately appeared in company with Phillis, the ward in Chancery, whose beauty so entrances him as to bring him face to face with the dilemma that if he marries her, it will be his duty to commit himself for contempt of his own court. The trio is completed by the presence of Strephon, that curiously constructed lover, whose fairy body is fitted with mortal legs. Another notable family group is that comprising a Little Boy Blue; a Pirate King in a dress bright and picturesque in the extreme; a "Broth of a Boy" straight from Donnybrook, shillalegh in hand and his short dudheen stuck in the band of his hat; and "the Masher," a clever young mimic, whose conduct of his cane, eye-glass, and opera hat was full of comicality.

A march-past in procession was arranged during the filling of the fire balloons, but the makers of these having been too ambitious, the parachutes proved unwieldy. One dashed into the head of the procession and was promptly dealt with by the youngsters, who turned the unexpected incident to account by pelting one another with the paper fragments. Sir Roger de Coverley and the "Mulberry bush" kept the young people in animation until dusk, when all entered the badminton shed. This had been hung with Chinese lanters and lines of coloured lamps. The raising of the curtain displayed a scene worthy of Drury-lane pantomime, and giving promise of far more substantial results. A monster Christmas tree, laden with toys and dressed with flags, stood on one side of the stage, with a group of coniferous plants beside it, and behind it rose a range of snowy mountains. The anticipated distribution was charmingly introduced by means of a fairy drama and the employment of an agency which must have trebled the value of the gifts it scattered. The discovery of a fairy sleeping in a magic grotto, her being roused by a second fairy, the appearance of a fairy prince, a desperate conflict with a fiery dragon, and his final overthrow, naturally led up to rejoicings which took the intelligible form of an inexhaustible scattering of toys and sweets, each parcel being moreover directed in a fairy's hand to one or another of the spectators. And all this, to the unbounded delight of the children, took place in a blaze of golden fire, deepening to red or changing to green, whilst the scenery was illuminated by strong magnesian lights. It is only right to mention, as they played so prettily, that the fairies were impersonated by Miss Norah Nugent and Miss Elsie Watson, the Prince being Master Aubrey Weedon. Mrs. Ollivant aided and abetted by Mrs. Sedgwick and the other ladies of the committee did wonders in organising this most successful fête. It would be unpardonable to omit recognition of Mr. J. C. Anderson's scenic assistance. As for Mr. H. M. Phipson, the presiding genius of the revels as well as the director of the stage, his enthusiasm was beyond estimation, and no heartier cheers could have been given than those which were tendered as his reward when the curtain fell on the vision of fairyland he had worked so hard to present. H. E. the Governor was one of the guests during the fête, and showed that he shared the prevailing enjoyment by remaining until the conclusion.

Although not a complete record, the following is a list showing the majority of the characters represented :—

THE LADIES.

Miss Ahmed Bay	...Turkish Sultana.
Miss Hilda Barnett	...Cherry Ripe.
Miss Ida Barnett	...Folly.
Miss Beaufort	...Little Red Riding-hood.
Miss Violet Benn	...French Peasant.
Miss Ruby Benn	...A Rose.
Miss Maggie Burn	...Cherry Ripe.
Miss Do Canto.	
Miss Sussa Canto.	
Miss Dean	...Cherry Ripe.
Miss Camille Follett	...A Powder Puff.
Miss Dorothy Forrest	...Magpie.
Miss Frere.	...Folly.
Miss Maud Grant	...Duchess of Devonshire.
Miss Violet Forbes	...Night.
Miss Phillis Jardine	...The Bonnie Fishwife.
Miss Effie Langley	...A Red Maid.
Miss MacCartie	...Winter.
Miss Sheila Macaulay	..."Quite Ready."
Miss Beryl Merewether	...Watteau Costume.
Miss Macmillan	...Phillis (folate the).
Miss Macfarlane	...Folly.
Miss Lilian Monod.	
Miss Sussa Monod.	...Soubrette.
Miss Nora Nugent	...Payasane Frangaise.
Miss Violet Owen	...Miss Muffe.
Miss Violet Ostrehan	..."Pierrette."
Miss Clare Peterson	...Winter.
Miss Madge Peterson	...Mop Cap.
Miss Pottinger	
Miss Beatrice Rowlandson.	...Rose-bud
Miss Irene Russell	...Sunflower.
Miss Ida Steiner	...Little Bo-peep.
Miss Strauack	
Miss L Stranack	
Miss Ninnie Stockinger	...Queen of Hearts.
Miss Turner	
Miss Elsie Watson	...Roman Peasant.
Miss Gladys Waters	...Jack Tar.

THE GENTLEMEN.

Master Gerald Adams	...Pirate King.
Master Claud Adams

TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE AND UPPER BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 31.

The Mandalay correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* wires that a fresh Treaty has been made between France and Burmah, and that a French consul will be sent to Mandalay.

OUTRAGES BY BURMESE TROOPS.

The Burmese troops in the Shan States are reported to be acting with great cruelty against defenceless Shans, sparing neither age nor sex.

THE HOLT HALLETT EXPEDITION.

Mr. Holt Hallett has left for Calcutta. He will report to the Viceroy the result of his recent surveys in Siam and Zimmay, and afterwards proceed to England to report to the associated Chambers of Commerce. He will be there joined by Mr. Colquhoun, who, at the request of the proprietor of the *Times*, has been granted an additional year's leave.

THE *GAZETTE OF INDIA*.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 31.

The *Gazette of India* publishes a statement regarding the operations of the Savings Banks during the past year. The great feature of last year's operations has been the large purchases of Government Securities by depositors in the Savings Banks. In the Calcutta Savings Bank the balance fell from Rs. 33,24,668 on the 31st March, 1883, to Rs. 29,43,921 on the 31st March, 1884. The excessive withdrawals were caused by the investment of the deposits in Government Promissory Notes, which were at a discount during eleven months of the year. The investments by depositors in the District Savings Banks, in railway provident institutions, and in the Post Office Savings Banks amounted to Rs. 2,15,300, Rs. 23,800, and Rs. 1,78,800 respectively. Owing probably to the same cause, and to the establishment of Post Office Savings Banks, the balances in the Madras and Bombay banks diminished during the year by Rs. 107,802 and Rs. 2,96,705 respectively. During the last official year four additions were made to the number of regimental banks, and one to the district banks.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer upon His Highness Maharao Sri Mirza Raja Khengarjee of Kutch the title of Sawai Bahadoor as an hereditary distinction.

Captain R. Gardiner, R. E., class 2 of the superior Revenue Establishment, State Railway, is transferred from the establishment under the control of the Government of Bombay, and placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

DEATH OF THE PRINCESS OF TANJORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 1.

The Princess of Tanjore died of small pox at her home at three o'clock yesterday afternoon.

ILLNESS OF MADAME BLAVATSKY.

Madame Blavataky is in a critical condition.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BECHUANALAND DIFFICULTY.

CAPETOWN, JAN. 30.

Sir Charles Warren has informed President Kruger that no white men will be allowed to remain in Goshen without permits.

THE AMERICAN TREATY WITH NICARAGUA.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 30.

The Bill for the ratification of the Treaty with Nicaragua, giving the United States control over the proposed inter-oceanic canal, was brought before the Senate to-day, but was rejected, as the necessary two-thirds majority was not obtained.

THE DYNAMITE CONSPIRATORS.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

Several warnings having been received by the authorities that attempts are about to be made to blow up the public buildings in London, every precaution guarding against such an occurrence has been made at the Bank of England, British Museum, and the new Law Courts.

An arrest of a dynamiter has been made at Derby.

Several State Legislatures have adopted resolutions expressing abhorrence at the recent outrages in London, and Bills have been introduced directed against dynamiters.

THE CONGO CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, JAN. 31.

The Congo Conference have agreed to rules respecting future annexations on the Congo in accordance with the views of England.

ITALY IN THE RED SEA.

ROME, JAN. 31.

Beilur has been occupied by Italian troops.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been quiet. Good Fair Dholera ..... 4⅞d.
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 77½
4½ ,, ,, ... 94½
3 ,, Consols for account 100
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 103½
4½ per cent. French Rentes 110
Bar Silver 49⅞
Chartered Bank shares £20
,, Mercantile shares £19
Hongkong and Shanghai shares £51

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	51,000	bales.
,, ,, Surats	8,000	,,
,, Imports of Cotton	153,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	2,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	823,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	78,000	,,

COMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

Band, R. V. R., Esplanade, at 6 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana, half-yearly general meeting, 6 p.m.
Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10 a. m.

Feb. 2.—Sir James Fergusson leaves for Calcutta.
Gymkhana General Meeting.
Opening of Criminal Sessions.
Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
,, 4.—Town Council Meeting.
Entertainment, Sassoon Institute.
Departure of Prince Oscar of Sweden.
,, 7.—Gymkhana Sky Races.
,, 9.—Yacht Club Dance.
,, 11.—Yacht Club General Meeting.
,, 14.—Regatta.
Prize Distribution by H. E. the Governor, at the Scottish Orphanage, Mahim.
,, 16.—Regatta.
Yacht Club Dance.
Distribution of prizes, Byculla Schools (H. E. the Governor presides.)
Annual meeting of the Bombay Education Society.
,, 17.—Bombay Races.
Regatta.
,, 18.—Town Council.
,, 19.—Bombay Races.
,, 21.—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
,, 25.—Byculla Club Ball.
,, 27.—Gymkhana Sports.
,, 28.—Gymkhana Sports.
Half-yearly general meeting Byculla Club, 6 p. m.
March 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Narlad Agricultural Show.
,, 3.—Annual Sky Races, Gymkhana.
,, 4.—Dinner to Sir James Fergusson, Western India Club, Poona.
,, 7.—Annual Sky Races, Gymkhana.
,, 27.—Departure of H. E. the Governor for England.
April 3.—Departure of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught for England.

A LARGE and influential meeting of the natives of this city was held on Saturday evening at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to concert measures for starting a political association. The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart., C. S. I., was called to the chair. Speeches were made by the Hon. Budrooden Tyebjee, Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta, the Hon. K. T. Telang, and others, recognising the necessity of having an organization for the advancement of the interests of the natives and for the exposition of their wants and wishes. Already, a hundred natives have enrolled themselves as members, and forty-five more have promised a donation of Rs. 300 each, which will form the nucleus of a permanent fund. The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was appointed president, and about a dozen gentlemen of position vice-presidents, of the association. The constitution of the political body will be framed by a committee of management.

THE Thakore Saheb of Gondal, accompanied by his staff and followers, left the Grant-road station on Saturday evening by the mail-train. Rao Bahadur Shankar Pandurang Pandit and a number of native gentlemen were present at the station.

THE popularity of the School of Art as a place of resort may be judged from the fact that the number of visitors on Saturday between 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. exceeded 15,000.

SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN has been on a visit to Calcutta with the object of communicating his ideas to the Viceroy regarding Trans-Indus politics.

INTIMATION has been received in India that Sir William Muir has resigned his place on the Secretary of State's Council—consequent, of course, on his appointment to succeed Sir Alexander Grant as Principal of the Edinburgh University.

COLONEL G. WOLSELEY will probably be transferred as Assistant Adjutant-General from the Lahore to the Meerut division. Colonel Wolseley is at present on leave in the Soudan. By this time he should have joined his brother, Lord Wolseley, at Korti.

A CALCUTTA paper hears that, owing to the troublesome state of the Sub-Division of Tatiah, in the District of Mymensing, the Government of Bengal has appointed a junior member of the Covenanted Civil Service to the charge of the Sub-Division in the place of the native Deputy Magistrate.

ORDERS have been given by the Madras Government for the recommencement of work on the piers in the Madras Harbour, but it does not seem probable that the work will progress very rapidly. On the Engineer making an application for a further grant of funds, the Government informed him that the "expenditure must be limited to the sanctioned grant for the work."

THE Public Health Society of Calcutta have inaugurated their crusade of sanitation with a lecture by Dr. Harvey on one of the great historical epidemics of Europe. The moral of the lecture was of course to show that as European populations in default of drainage were once decimated by plagues and pestilences which affect them now no longer, so Calcutta, ill-drained, ill-cleaned, and water-logged, will continue to suffer until such time as the municipal authorities shall see fit to mend their ways.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD has met with another accident. When riding in the Calcutta Races on Wednesday, his horse fell at a hurdle. His lordship, who was at first thought to be severely injured, is said to be now doing well.

FROM a telegram from Korti to the Allahabad paper it appears that Sir Herbert Stewart's column had been marching through Sunday night, so that when they sighted the enemy on Monday morning they must have been very fatigued. The fight lasted for several hours. When attacked the column made straight for the river, so as to secure water, and forced its way there under a heavy fire.

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner* suggests that the Police Commissioner, in revising the table of cab fares in Bombay, should consult not only the owners of hack conveyances, but also some of those who use them. "Bombayites," it says, "scarcely need protection against the rapacity of cab-drivers, as they can look after themselves very well. It is the simple visitor from up-country who requires assistance, and the new tariff ought to be drawn up in a manner that will not baffle his attempts to master it."

THE Punjab Public Library at Lahore, now in process of formation, is making progress. Large contributions of books have already been received, both from private donors and from the public offices; and the valuable collection of books made by the late Mr. Tolbert, which he left by will to the Punjab Government for the use of the public, will also find a home in the new library. The Government has given a guant of Rs. 3,000 for the current year, and further contributions will probably be obtained from the Punjab University and the Lahore Municipality.

THE net imports of gold up to the end of December amounted to Rs. 4,36,98,371, and of silver to Rs. 9,44,37,448. The amount of bullion coined and examined at the Calcutta and Bombay mints was Rs. 3,65,84,682, of which sum the Calcuttta mint only contributed Rs. 5,27,003.

THE departure of Colonel Spearman, Deputy Commissioner, from Akyab, appears to have been a matter of general regret. He received a farewell address from the members of the Municipal Committee, Mr. B. F. Duncan, the Senior Advocate, made a short farewell address to him in his court, and from morning to night, for two days previous to his departure, natives of all nationalities crowded to his house to say good-bye. He was also entertained at a dinner at the Akyab Club, at which Colonel Sladen, the Commissioner, presided.

WITH reference to the correspondence which has been appearing in our columns, the *Bombay Catholic Examiner* asks:—"Can anybody tell an anxious and enquiring public what is the real 'Secret of Health?' Vegetarianism, in a small way, seems to have taken root among the Europeans of Bombay, and a few of these self-denying folk have had the boldness to air their peculiar views in the press, with the effect of bringing down upon them quite a host of champions on behalf of carnivorous humanity. Fortunately, the tectotalers have not joined the fray as yet, but we expect them soon to begin enlightening people as to what is in their estimation the true Secret of Health. According to the vegetarians it seems that if men would only abjure flesh-food for all time, doctors would die of starvation and undertakers make but a precarious livelihood. Better still, a young lady vegetarian assures us that there would be less moroseness and ill-nature generally among men. Some of the writers in the *Bombay Gazette* appear to take the subject in all seriousness. There is one thing to be said in favour of the much-abused vegetarians: they are the only known sect who do not quote Scripture in support of their heresies."

THE Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, alluding to the Municipal elections held last year in that province, remarks that on the whole the native communities, especially the Burmese, appear to have heartily entered into the elections. Democratic progress seems to be going on at a rapid rate in Burma, for we are told that a *plébiscite* of the people of Prome had been taken with a view to ascertain whether they were in favour of the introduction in the town of the elective system. They are stated to have expressed themselves by a large majority in its favour, and they are accordingly in future to have the privilege of electing the members of their Municipality. Other towns, it appears, are also to be subjected to a *plébiscite* with a view to elicit similar information, and if, for the present, they refuse to take upon themselves the care of an elective system, the door to a reconsideration of their refusal is to be left open to them.

THERE have been instances, times out of number, of officers escaping from the jurisdiction of the courts in this town, leaving creditors to do their best to recover their dues. "But," says a Rangoon correspondent, "I never heard of an instance of half of the officers doing duty with a corps leaving a station with bills for house-rent unpaid. This recently happened at Thayetmyo in the case of a certain regiment of Madras Native Infantry. The Lieutenant-Colonel, a subaltern, and the doctor, according to the house-owner's plaints in the Rangoon Small Cause Court, all left Thayetmyo owing him amongst them over Rs. 500. The subaltern was not only indebted in house-rent, but removed the house-owner's bamboo chicks to the house he afterwards occupied, without the house-owner's consent, and without paying the value of them to him. The house-owner, one Poonapah Chetty, a well-known money-lender of Allamyo and Thayetmyo, followed the regiment to Rangoon and instituted proceedings here. The summons for the Lieutenant-Colonel had to be sent to the Assistant Adjutant-General for service, and this officer actually returned it to the Court with an endorsement that the defendant was going away to Madras. The Judge, however, promptly sent it back, and requested the Adjutant-General to proceed according to law and serve the summons, which he promptly did."

SOMEBODY, fond of statistics, has had the patience to sum up the Chinese official returns of the French losses. If we are to believe John Chinaman the French had in Tongking more than two million men killed, and in Formosa 11,784. Eight of their ironclads were sunk. Admiral Courbet was killed six times, and mortally wounded 39 times. The Commander of the Land Forces in Tongking was killed 84 times, and mortally wounded 197 times.

MR. MORLEY'S phrase about "mending or ending" the House of Lords is likely to have considerable "staying power" among the commonplaces of political controversy, and it is not uninteresting, therefore, to know where the phrase comes from. A correspondent, writing to a home paper on the subject, says that he—

Finds it used as a quotation in Crabtree's "History of Halifax," page 15. Speaking of the general healthiness of the parish, he says that "of the contagious disorders which have at various periods raged in England, the inhabitants appear to have suffered most from the *sudor Anglicanus*, or English sweat, which appeared in the fifteenth century. It is said of this disorder that it 'mended or ended' its victims in twenty-four hours."

"ARCHDEACON FARRAR," writes a correspondent signing himself "Ignoramus," to a home paper, is a popular writer. Doubtless the thousands who read his works understand every word of his plain, simple English. I cull a few of these simple words and phrases from his last work. Surely the English middle classes are better educated than we think:—

Synthetic, tallith, pallium, didactic, eschatological, pseudonymous, hypostasis, "anthropomorphic," and anthropopathic," cryptograph, iggeroth, obsolescence, "torpedo touch of his avarice," "sacerdotal micrology," "a sharp paronomasia," "galatising," "prized homocracy," "the Pleroma" "mystoe," dynasts, "a fusile apostle," "eternal Noumena," "pseudepigraphy," "the plectrum," "the isopsephia," "a latent paronomasia," "paronasia," "the orgiastic character," "compaginated," "deracinated."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Skirmishing Competition for Major Teale's prize, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, was to take place on the 31st ultimo. Five companies have entered for it. The team is to consist of 4 files, firing at a kneeling life-size figure painted clay colour on the target, between 500 and 100 yards; 13 minutes are allowed for getting off 15 rounds per man.

THE 17th Bengal Infantry arrived at Benares, from Calcutta, on the 27th ultimo.

CAPTAIN C. HALFORD, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, has been granted one year's furlough.

MAJOR T. M. E. VIBART, Royal Artillery, has been posted to the No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade, Southern Division, Royal Artillery, and will shortly assume command.

IN the Indo-Wimbledon competition slips of paper with a fine white line down the centre, may be used on the bar and cap of the back-sight.

LIEUTENANT G. A. WILLIAMS, Military Account Department, availed himself of the one year's leave granted to him on the 20th ultimo. Captain T. H. Eyre, Bengal Staff Corps, who succeeds him, will not leave Calcutta, for Rawal Pindi, until the 25th instant.

EXAMINATION COMMITTEE:—The undermentioned officers have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee which will assemble at the Secretariat to-day (Monday) next, for examination in the native languages:—In Hindoostanee Higher Standard.—Captain W. D. Fenton, of the Royal Artillery; Lieutenant A. C. Lovett and Lieutenant K. D. Erskine, of the 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire; Lieutenant A. Wilson, attached to the 21st N. I.; Lieutenant A. R. Dick, attached to the Punjab Cavalry; and Surgeon C. T. Willis, of the 9th N. I.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE attendance at Saturday's parade was again very satisfactory, and was the cause of congratulation by the Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. L. H. Bayley. The bayonet exercise under Major Wyer was gone through and there was again much marching in echelon on the left, advancing in line, forming for attack, etc. Before dismissing the parade the Commandant said that it would be most gratifying to him if one and all would try and attend the church parade. He remembered when he was in England and used to attend divine service at Westminster Abbey, the very large attendance of volunteers there at church parades. In Calcutta the volunteer season was commenced with a church parade. He reminded them that those who attended would gain twelve points in competing for the prizes he offered to the corps. The officers present were Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, Majors Hore and Wyer, Captains Brown, Roughton, and Fraser, Lieutenants Place and De Mauss. Captain Atkinson was again absent on account of ill-health. The following was the field state:—

	F. O.	Capts.	Lts.	Sergts.	Bglrs.	R. & F.	Total.
A Co.....	0	0	0	3	0	7	10
B ,, ...	0	1	0	3	1	16	21
C ,, ...	0	0	1	3	0	19	23
D ,, ...	0	0	1	5	0	40	46
E ,, ...	0	1	1	3	0	44	49
F ,, ...	0	1	0	2	0	19	22
J } Cadets.	0	0	0	3	0	32	37
K }	0	0	0	3	0	26	29
Staff & Band	3	0	0	3	0	27	33
Army Staff.	0	0	0	2	0	4	6
Total...	3	3	3	32	1	234	276

THE following was the attendance at the J. J. Hospital on Friday evening:—Instructors 1; volunteers 19; total 20.

BOMBAY GRAND NAVAL AND MILITARY SPORTS.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, MARCH 5 AND 6,

PATRON.—H E the Governor of Bombay.

VICE PATRONS.—H E the Naval Commander-in-Chief and H E the Commander-in-Chief.

COMMITTEE.—Brigadier-General S de B Edwardes, C B, President, Colonel Bayley, B V Rifle Corps, Colonel Beville, Marine Battalion, Colonel Birch, R N I, Colonel Dashwood, East Yorkshire, Captain Hext, R N, Colonel Jackson, G I P R Volunteers, Captain G'Connell, B B and C I R Volunteers, and Colonel Smart, R A.

WORKING SUB-COMMITTEE.—Captain Butler, H E the Governor's Body-Guard, Major Creagh, D A A G, Captain Challenor, R. A., Lieut Harrison, East Yorkshire Regiment, Lieut Preston, 9th N I, Captain Street, Indian Marine, Captain Olivier, R E, Captain Trentchek, G I P R Volunteers, and Major Wyer, B V R Corps.

HONORARY SECRETARIES.—Captain Mein, Marine Battalion, and Major Watling, A Q M G.

The following prizes will be offered for competition by all European regiments and Volunteer Corps in the Presidency, and by the crews of such of H. M.'s ships as may be in harbour at the time:—

	1st prize.	2nd prize.	3rd prize.
1 mile.....	Rs. 100	Rs. 50	Rs. 20
100 yards ...	100	25	
½ mile chase...	100	30	

For all native corps in Bombay Presidency and Indian Marine ships in harbour:—

	1st prize.	2nd prize.
1 mile.....	Rs. 100	Rs. 25
½ mile chase...	100	10

Not more than two competitors allowed from each regiment or ship for each event. Unless three corps are represented for each event, prizes will be withheld. Second and third prizes will not be awarded unless six and eight men respectively, compete.

Competitors from out stations will receive batta at the rates following during their absence from their respective stations:—

Europeans.....	8 ans. per diem.
Natives	4 ,, ,,

Beside the above the following events will be open to European Regiments and Volunteer Corps in Bombay and H. M.'s ships in harbour. The following is a list of the events with the prizes:—

		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	200 Yards ...	10	5	...
2.	Entanglement Race, ½ mile ...	20	15	5
3.	120 yards Hurdle Race ...	15	10	5
4.	Tug-of-War Teams of 12 ...	50	...	...
5.	Sack Race ...	10	5	...
6.	200 Handicap, 1 yard for every year's service ...	15	10	5
7.	100 Yards for all boys under 15 years ...	10	5	,, ...
8.	Heavy marching order, 150 yds. ...	15	10	,, 5

NATIVE ARMY.

OPEN TO GARRISON AND INDIAN MARINE SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Chatty Race, 30 yards round a post, and back ...	10	5	...
2.	¼ Mile Flat ...	15	10	5
3.	½ Mile Entanglement Race ...	15	10	5
4.	100 Yards Recruit Boys ...	10	5	...
5.	Tug-of-War (teams of 12) ...	25	...	...
6.	3 Legged Race, 50 yards round a post, and back ...	15	...	...

Tug-of-War open to officers of all regiments and departments in Garrison.

TEAMS of 5.

Prize Honour and Glory.

All entries free.

Names of competitors with colors to be sent to Captain Mein, Marine Battalion, before 2nd March.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.—The pressure still decreases over the Punjab, the N.W.P., Rajputana, a large part of Bombay, and the whole of the central parts of the country; but in Madras and Burmah there has been a general, and in Bengal a fairly general, recovery. The relative distribution has undergone little alteration. The winds are light, and have generally about the average direction. Except in Assam, Bellary, and Cuddapah, the sky is almost clear or cloud, and the weather is exceedingly fine. There has been no rain. The temperature has fallen in Bengal and Madras, and changed irregularly elsewhere. There was a snow fall at Chakrata on the 28th instant.

SHOOTING IN THE NATIVE ARMY.

RETURN showing the progress made by the Native troops of this Presidency in carrying out the Annual Course of Musketry up to the end of December, 1884.

CORPS.	Number exercised.	Figure of merit.	Number of Marksmen.	Best shooting of troops of Company.	REMARKS.
CAVALRY.					
2nd Bombay Lancers ...	260	80·00	87	B. 89·16	
3rd Bombay Cavalry ...	433	71·07	49*	F. 78·87	
1st Bombay Lancers ...	—	—	—	—	Not Exercised.
1st Sind Horse ...	—	—	—	—	Do.
2nd Sind Horse ...	—	—	—	—	Do.
AdenTroops	—	—	—	—	Do.
INFANTRY.					
Sappers and Miners ...	70	55·67			
23rd ,, ...	761	126·05	487	H. 136·23	
10th ,, ...	486	121·70	268	G. 125·18	
13th ,, ...	537	121·49	318	C. 130·36	
19th ,, ...	525	117·79	239	B. 120·77	
18th ,, ...	615	117·72	328	H. 132·15	
9th ,, ...	740	115·37	325	A. 119·43	
25th ,, ...	667	114·85	284	H. 123·41	
17th ,, ...	740	113·07	308	D. 119·40	
28th ,, ...	681	112·77	281	H. 120·95	
20th ,, ...	550	112·71	234	B. 122·54	
30th ,, ...	702	111·02	250	F. 116·77	
4th ,, ...	322	109·85	105	G. 119·88	
27th ,, ...	622	109·82	235	E. 117·22	
1st ,, ...	728	108·58	208	G. 114·76	
5th ,, ...	593	108·13	192	E. 114·89	
8th ,, ...	623	106·13	180	E. 112·21	
24th ,, ...	474	101·32	121	C. 111·28	
7th ,, ...	400	95·42	65	E. 103·52	
2nd ,, ...	121	95·35	33	H. 97·93	
21st ,, ...	473	93·99	52	G. 97·50	
3rd ,, ...	—	—	—	—	Not Exercised.
12th ,, ...	—	—	—	—	Do.
14th ,, ...	—	—	—	—	Do.
20th ,, ...	—	—	—	—	Do.
22nd ,, ...	—	—	—	—	Do.
29th ,, ...	Average of Infantry.	110·66	—	—	Do.

* Does not include marksmen with Squadro Nusseerabad.

Best Shooting Company:—Letter "H.", 23rd Regt. N. I., Commanded by Subhedar Khan Wallee Khan.

Best Individual Shot:—Lance Naik Dowlutrow Soorway, 23rd Regt. N. I., 194 points.

THE BYCULLA GIRLS' SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In Mr. Orr's letter, in your issue of to-day, I read as follows:—"That letter came up before a subsequent meeting of the directors composed of Mr. Justice West, Colonel Merriman, Major Sparks, Messrs. Hunter, Gay, Shepherd, Rev. Mr. Onslow, and myself, and it was unanimously resolved to record the letter and to decline to re-open the question."

With reference to this extract, I beg to state that I said at the meeting that I thought it would be better, in the interest of the schools, to take some action on the letter addressed by Captain Walshe to the directors.

I still think that it would have been better to do so, not only in the interest of the schools, but also because the letter emanated from one who had for many years past done so much for them, as indeed, the Bishop in his letter so fully acknowledged—I am, etc.,

G. YEATES HUNTER,
Surgeon to the Byculla Schools.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

THE SECRET OF HEALTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "C. S." appears to be a peppery individual. I did not try "to lunge" at your correspondent, but merely intimated that I did not believe that his friend in New York went to smash, business and all, because he gave up imbibing two cocktails per *diem*. "C. S.'s" friend must have been a wreck. Wreck or no wreck, two cocktails a day would not make or mar anyone, nor would the giving up of two cocktails daily have any effect upon any man in decent health; and if a man is ill, his physician could prescribe something better, or at least less injurious than cocktails. However, it is not such small fry as myself "C. S." goes for. He intends to annihilate "Vegetarian." Judging from "Vegetarian's" letters, Fancy "C. S." will not find it quite so easy to annihilate him as he thinks.

MODERATE LIVING.

P. S.—As for the letter signed "Young Lady Vegetarian," I read it as written, and if your lady correspondent did not mean what she said, I would suggest that, in future, she says what she means, and means what she says.

M. L.

NATIVE POLITICAL ASSOCIATION IN BOMBAY.

A CROWDED meeting of the native community was held on Saturday evening, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, to adopt measures to start a new political association in Bombay. The meeting was convened by the Hon. Budroodeen Tyebjee, Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta, and the Hon. K. T. Telang, and was attended by many natives of position and influence.

On the motion of Mr. Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was called to the chair.

The chairman was greeted with hearty cheers, as he opened the proceedings in the following address:—Gentlemen, before I address you this evening, I need scarcely remind the meeting of the object which has called us together here this evening. It is one which has been very generally talked over during the past few weeks, and the satisfactory response already received to the invitations issued shows that the want of such an organisation as it is proposed to inaugurate to-day has been extensively felt. From another point of view also, the necessity of such an organisation must appear to be demonstrated, because the *régime* of Lord Ripon has, as Mr. Justice West said in his remarkable address at the University, given a weight and power to native opinion which it has rarely had before. (Cheers.) Our present Viceroy has declared that his administration will proceed on the lines of the policy chalked out by Lord Ripon, and so it is plainly desirable that the opinion of all sections of our community should be organized and concentrated so as to be systematically available for the information of Government. Such an organisation, as we propose, it need scarcely be said, need not proceed in any spirit of antagonism to other similar organisations, but rather as supplementary to them. The desire of the promoters of this movement is to concentrate existing forces by giving information which must be useful to Government and by spreading among our own people true ideas about public affairs, to advance the true interests of this country which, as every capable judge admits, are identical with the true interests of Great Britain. Gentlemen, I will not detain you any longer, but will now call upon the Hon. Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee to move the first resolution. (Cheers.)

The Hon. Budroodeen Tyebjee said:—Gentlemen, I propose that this meeting resolve that a political association be established for the promotion and advocacy of the public interests of this country. I feel that it cannot require many words from me to commend this resolution to your judgment, especially after the very able and eloquent address which we have just heard from our worthy and respected chairman. (Cheers.) The want of a powerful and well-organized political association, such as I hope to see established to-day, has long been felt by all who have taken any part in public affairs for many years. And such want has been more keenly felt during the last five years, when under the fostering care of our late illustrious Viceroy, Lord Ripon—(loud cheers)—the interests of India, and the wants, the wishes, and the aspirations of this country have received a regard and a recognition absolutely unprecedented in the annals of British India. It is, I think, with nations as with individuals, that with the growth of political life new aspirations arise. These aspirations require an organization to give them due expression; and the organization, in its turn, watches, regulates, developes, and directs national aspirations. Now, gentlemen, it cannot be denied that a city like Bombay, the capital of Western India, with its vast population, its keen and intense political life, a city which has been described by eminent statesmen as the chief and the best centre of political thought in India, ought to possess a well-organized, strong, and true national association for the purpose of watching the interests of this country. It is perfectly true that there is in our midst a branch of the East India Association, which has, no doubt, for many years done good service to the people of this country. But that branch was established, rather in aid of the parent association in England, than as an independent association in this country. It no doubt seemed temporarily to fill the gap that was created by the death, if I may use the expression, of the late Bombay Association. But I think the time has come when temporary measures of this kind should be set aside and a political association that may be called a truly national association should be founded upon a permanent basis. Bombay cannot afford to be satisfied with the branch of any association, however powerful, eminent, or useful that association may be. As the chief centre of political thought in India, this city ought to possess an association worthy of its greatness, worthy of its people, and worthy of its active political life and history—(cheers)—an association which shall not merely follow the sentiments and movements of our friends in England, but rather, in a measure, lead them. I feel therefore that we are performing a great duty this evening in laying the foundations of such an association. The performance, however, of this duty marks an epoch in our national history which shows that we have awakened to a sense of our political rights; that the distinctions of race, colour, and creed, which had so long and so unworthily divided us, have at last disappeared under the softening and enlightening influence of education; and that the blessings of peace which we have so long enjoyed under the benignant sway of Her Majesty—(cheers)—have at last produced in our hearts the germs of political life, and of those national aspirations which it seems to me it is the duty of all patriotic citizens to foster, develope, direct, and regulate. I feel therefore, gentlemen, that there is a great and a glorious future for this association, if only it will be true to itself—(hear, hear)—if only it will accept justice and moderation as the cardinal principles of its action. (Cheers.) To be truly worthy of this great Presidency it must not only exercise an undaunted advocacy of our national rights, but it must also show an undoubted and an unimpeachable loyalty to the Throne. (Cheers.) It must no doubt make perfectly independent criticism, but at the same time show a due and a just regard for the political circumstances of the country. Above all, I think it must not confound real independence with that petuiant and carping spirit which can see no good in any Government measure, and detect in it nothing for the benefit of the people of this country. I trust that it will never be forgotten that moderation is better than exaggeration, and that persuasion is better than declamation or abuse. If these principles are borne in mind by our new association, I think it cannot fail to obtain the respect and confidence of the people on the one hand, as well as the attention and confidence of the Government on the other. If it only fulfils these conditions, it will be a strong bulwark of our national rights and liberty, while at the same time it will serve as a guide, and a friendly guide, to the rulers of the country. I hope it may turn out a true and just exponent of our national views, aspirations, and feelings in regard to any Government measure, and at the same time a true and a just interpreter of the views and intentions of the Government. I trust that in times of excitement and agitation it may exercise a moderating influence upon the popular feeling, and that it may possess strength and wisdom to guide the current of public political feeling in the channels which, while widening the basis of our popular rights, may at the same time add strength and security to the Empire, and draw closer together the bonds of friendship and harmony which at present happily exist between Her Majesty's Eastern and Western Empires. (Cheers.)

Mr. Nowrosjee Furdoonjee, in seconding the proposition, said,—This is a matter in which, as you are aware, I have taken a great interest for many years. The first association of the kind was established in 1853 at a most important time, when a committee was appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the working of the Government of India. The Bombay Association of that day had addressed a number of petitions to Government and to Parliament, which were praised in England by the leading newspapers for their well-considered, temperate, and moderate tone; and I hope the same tone will characterize the memorials of the new political association. The Bombay Association had taken an active part in making suggestions to Parliament regarding important questions affecting the finances of India; and I hope the new association will make such representations as might be necessary for the purpose of inducing Parliament to renew the inquiry into the finances of this country. I trust this organization will vigilantly watch the course of legislation, which is calculated to affect the weal or woe of millions of people entrusted to the Government of this country. (Applause.) I hope you will all combine to form a most important and well-managed association, and will spare no pains or expense to make it a really strong body, and place it on a sound footing. I have no doubt that whatever sacrifice it may be necessary for the native community to make in order to support and maintain this association, they will cheerfully make that sacrifice. (Cheers.)

The proposition was then carried with acclamation.

The Hon. K. T. Telang said.—I have been asked to move that the following gentlemen be asked to act as president and vice-presidents of the association for the current year:—President.—The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.; vice-presidents.—H. H. Aga Ali Shah, Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Esq, Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, Kt., C. S. I., Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., C. S. I., Vurjeevundas Madavdas, Esq., Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Esq., the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhoy Haridas, the Hon. V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., Nusserwanjee Manekjee Petit, Esq., Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Esq., C. I. E., Dadabhoy Nowrozjee, Esq., Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., C. S. I., Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Esq., C. I. E., Ragoonath N. Khote, Esq., C. I. E., Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq., M. A. Rogay, Esq., C. Tyabjee, Esq. The object of the meeting has been so often discussed during the past few years that it would be a work of supererogation on my part to say anything in support of it. I have only one remark to make, namely, that the response which has been received to the call made by my friends and myself for help from the public of Bombay is a response which has completely satisfied us all. We are in a position to announce that nearly 500 gentlemen have already consented to register themselves as subscribers to this association. (Applause.) But what I regard as more important than this is that nearly forty-five gentlemen have promised donations of Rs. 300 each, which will form the nucleus of a permanent fund for the association. (Applause.) Now, I must not be understood to say that this is at all a large sum, but it will be necessary to supplement it hereafter, and I have no doubt that the public of Bombay will help us in that matter in the same way as it has already helped us by giving us so many annual subscribers. I may say that the response hitherto given to our invitation is one which is calculated to cheer us on in this work, and which, I think, may be treated as a respectable response at this stage. But thus far the scheme has progressed favourably, and I think we may all congratulate ourselves on the satisfactory result. When a work is well begun it is said to be as good as half done; and I think we have more than well begun this undertaking. (Cheers.)

Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta, who was cordially received, said:—My friend, Mr. Budroodeen, has already laid before you the reasons why it is necessary to establish a political institution like this in Bombay. He has very well pointed out to you the need for this association arises not only in the interest of the maintenance

great for that, but some advance seems not improbable, and, indeed, latterly prices have been hardening.

THE SUICIDE OF A SANDHURST STUDENT.

MR. H. A. MARLIN, coroner, held an inquiry on Jan. 2 at the Windsor Police-station into the circumstances attending the death of John Spencer Clairmonte, aged eighteen, a student of Sandhurst College, who shot himself on Jan. 1 at the White Hart Hotel, Windsor. Frederick Augustus Clairmonte said he was living at the Langham Hotel, London, and was a merchant in the colonies. The deceased, who was his nephew, was a cadet at Sandhurst, an between eighteen and nineteen years of age. Witness last saw the deceased fourteen days ago at the Langham Hotel, where he came to see where he might spend his vacation. Witness wanted deceased to come to town, but at last reluctantly consented to his staying in the country; and he did not know till Dec. 31 that he was at the White Hart. On that day he received communications from Mr. Hayes, the superintendent of police, and Mr. Martin. He in consequence hastened to Windsor and arrived at the White Hart Hotel some time after twelve at night. Witness did not see the deceased in the hotel, but was told that he was sleeping in a stable. Witness immediately went there and brought him into the hotel. He asked deceased why he had not written to him, and he said he had, but he had not posted it. Witness remained conversing with the deceased until about half-past one, and then went with him to his own room in the hotel, where he continued speaking with him till three in the morning. Deceased complained several times of being sleepy, so witness tried to induce him to get into the bed, but he refused, saying that he preferred his own. Witness accompanied him to his room, and after some further conversation left him undressing. Witness thought he had removed all grounds for deceased's anxiety and distress, and he appeared calm. In the morning he was aroused by Mr. Martin, the proprietor of the hotel, who said he had an unpleasant communication to make. Witness, in consequence, went to the stable and found the deceased expiring. After his death, witness went to the deceased's room and found a letter in which an hotel bill was inclosed. The letter, which was on the dressing-table, was as follows:—

"My dearest Uncle Fred.—You have been good to me. I have proved myself very unworthy of everything you have shown me. If I had not been too far down the road when I saw you in town, matters would have been very different; but it was too late. You said it was not, but you do not know all. My debts amount to about 100*l*. Good-bye.—John."

Deceased had means, as a minor—about 240*l*. or 250*l*. a year—which was ample for a youngster. Witness questioned the deceased as to the amount of his debts, and he replied that he could not exactly say. Witness promised the deceased that if he would only tell him what his debts amounted to they should be all settled.

Frederick William Plant Martin deposed that he was the proprietor of the White Hart Hotel. The deceased came to his house on Dec. 15, as an ordinary visitor. He drove to the hotel in a dog-cart, put the horse and trap up in the yard and took up his abode, having his meals in the coffee room and a bedroom on the first floor. On the following Monday the bill was presented by the waiter. No notice being taken of the account, witness, on the Friday following, asked deceased about it, and he said he should have no money till the 15th of next month. Witness asked for some reference, but the deceased decline to give any. Witness told deceased that as he had had such expensive things, and had run his bill up, and had not made any arrangement when he first came to the hotel, he could not expect him to go on indefinitely. Witness remarked that his bill was over 20*l*., and that it might amount to over 70*l*. by Jan. 15, from the expensive manner in which he was living. Deceased treated the matter with indifference, and when witness pressed him about his friends, deceased said that rather than mention the names of his friends he would pay the bill himself, but as he had no money, would he leave it till Monday, the 20th, to which witness acceded on condition that he paid the fortnight's bill and his remaining at the hotel. On Monday morning, the 29th, the bill was given to the deceased, and in the evening at eight o'clock witness again requested payment. Deceased said he had tried to get the money from several places, but had failed. Witness then said deceased must give him the horse and cart or something as a security, and offered to purchase the horse and cart. Deceased requested more time, and he gave him till twelve o'clock next day. Witness saw him again in the afternoon, when deceased said he had only woke up at eleven o'clock, and then witness insisted upon his settling the bill, giving some address, or letting him have the horse and cart. The deceased gave witness his sister's address, but said it was no use communicating with any one as his money came from lawyers. On the Wednesday morning Beaumont, the head ostler, said that deceased had slept in the stable during the night. Witness went down and asked why he had done so, as he had given no instructions for his bedroom to be closed against him. Deceased expressed indifference as coming into the hotel, and on witness asking if he had had anything to eat since the previous afternoon he said he had not. Witness then observed, "You must come and have some breakfast." Deceased replied, "I cannot think of such a thing; I am going to walk to Winkfield." Witness said he should not hear of such a thing without his having breakfast, and ordered a chop and tea, said he should not charge for it, and would give it him. Deceased, with tears in his eyes, said, "It is awfully kind of you, but I cannot accept it as I have no appetite." Witness, after again asking deceased to write to his sister, said he should not, as she had only been married three weeks. Deceased then walked down the road to go, as he said, to Winkfield. About half-an-hour after the head ostler told witness he had taken two bottles, one smelling strongly of laudanum, in the stable. Witness, in consequence, wrote to deceased's friends in London. Deceased looked crestfallen and despondent, and that was one of the reasons why he wrote.

Henry Beaumont, head ostler at the White Hart Hotel, stated that the deceased had told him that he was pressed for money, and asked were he could get some as he must pay the bill. On Tuesday night he found the deceased in the stable. Witness and his man tried to induce him to come out of the place, but were unsuccessful. Deceased laid down by the manger and declared he was quite comfortable. Deceased afterwards said "Curse that chemist. I have had three bottles and nothing has taken effect. The stuff was not strong enough, or I should have been asleep before now never to wake any more." The deceased took three bottles from his pocket and smashed them against the wall. A few minutes afterwards he found another bottle in the loose box. On Thursday morning witness went to the stable, and on opening the door heard a moaning noise. On calling out "Who's there?" he got no reply. He then saw deceased lying on his right side with his head under the manager. He endeavoured to rouse him, but he continued to moan for about eight minutes. Witness went for a candle and looked at him, but could see no marks or anything the matter with him. Lifting his head up he saw the would on his forehead and the bood flowing from it, and a pistol clenched in his head up he saw the wound on his forehead and the blood flowing from it, and a pistol clenched in his right hand. The pistol was a small breechloader.

Mr. Charles Bullock, surgeon, of Windsor, deposed that when called to the deceased he was alive, but that he died a few minutes afterwards.

The jury found that the deceased had committed suicide during a fit of temporary insanity.

WHOLE-MEAL BREAD.

THE late exhibition of breadstuffs at Humphrey's Hall, Knightsbridge, although it was not so largely attended as was expected, has been the means o reviving attention to the subject of whole meal, so strongly advocated by the Bread Reform League and by its indefatigable honorary secretary, Miss Yates. The *Lancet* says:—"If the chemists alone had to decide the question of the relative values of whole meal and ordinary white bread, the public would have to wait a long time before it could obtain a satisfactory reply; for on this point chemists differ more than doctors. If we interpret the opinion of the profession of medicine correctly there is a growing disposition in favour of the whole-meal bread, on practical rather than on theoretical and chemical grounds. The bread which contains all the constituents of the wheat, except the outer, insoluble, and irritating portion of the seed, seems, when the appetite for it has been obtained, to be more satisfying and digestible than the white and fashionable product which is found on most tables, of rich and poor alike. It is believed, too, that for children the whole meal is the best for sustaining growth and for building up the skeleton strongly and in perfect from. The supply of whole-meal bread is now much facilitated by the improvements that have been introduced into the decorticated or granulated flour, to which Lady John Manners has called public attention in her late paper on Wheat-meal Bread. In the decticated whole meal the extreme outer coating of the wheat grain is, by a special process of abrading, to the perfection of which Dr. Morfit has rendered able service, cleverly removed. After the abrading process is completed the whole of the grain is reduced to a fine flour, in which there are retained all the substances that are nutritious and digestible Considering the fact that the whole-meal bread when it is properly manufactured is easily assimilated, we are led to the conclusion that it must be more nutritious generally than other bread, in which starch predominates. But we do not wish to be dogmatic, and would prefer before pronouncing a strong opinion to hear what medical men from their unlimited field of observation have to say. It is for this reason we direct attention to a topic which must soon be very widely discussed amongst all sections of the community."

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, 1,716 tons, Captain W Millar, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Iran, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 131 deck passengers.

THE steamer Vortigern, 876 tons, Captain J. Brown, arrived in harbour on the 31st instant from Mauritius (17th Jan.), with a cargo of sugar and 22 deck passengers.

THE steamer Endymion, 1,495 tons, Captain C. Rogeos, arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Cardiff via Aden in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackentosh and Co.

THE P and O Co's steamer Zembesi, 1,540 tons, Captain S Bason, arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from China etc., with a general cargo and Revd Loboo and six deck passengers.

THE steamer Abana, 2,060 tons, Captain F. Newell, arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Penarth, (1st Jan.), with a cargo of 3,000 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

THE steamer Sheikh, 1,283 tons, Captain R Johnstone, arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Cardiff (30th Dec), with a cargo of 2,114 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE steamer Knight of St. Patrick, 1,498 tons, Captain J. G. McGill, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Cardiff (3rd Jan.), brought a cargo of 2,063 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

THE ship Khersonese, 1,711 tons, Captain E. M. Finch, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Penarth (28th Oct.), brought a cargo of 2,015 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
31	Abana (s)	Newell	Penarth, Jan. 1.
	Endymion (s)	Rogers	Cardiff, Dec. 25.
	Vortigern (s)	Brown	Mauritius, Jan. 17.
	Zambesi (s)	Bason	Hongkong, Jan. 12.
	Iran (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, Jan. 30
	L. M. S. Canning	Creagh	Vingorla, Jan. 30.
	Sheikh (s)	Johnstone	Cardiff, Dec. 30.
Feb. 1	Bancoora (s)	Dougherty	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
31	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
Feb. 1	C. Macdonald (s)	Millar	Liverpool.
	R. Rubattino (s)	Merello	Genoa, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer Endymion, to Naples and Genoa.
" Iran, to Bhownuggur.
Brig Neelayathatchy, to Tuticorin, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.		
27	Kilwa (s) ..... England	Singapore, Jan. 9.
	Shahzada (s) ..... Budd	Calcutta, Jan. 9.
28	Scindia (s) ..... Gandaman	Rangoon, Jan. 23.

DEPARTURE.

Jan. 27.—Steamer Ellora.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.		
29	Rewa (s)	London.
	Agra (s)	Bombay.
29	Agra (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.		
28	Himalaya (s)	Rangoon.
29	Tug Madras (s)	Negapatam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 31.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—4 puncheons whiskey, Treacher and Co.
Nubia s—2 puncheons whisky, Treacher and Co.
Britannia s—6 cases tobacco, Venichund Roychund.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—54 cases umbrellas, Framjee Eduljee Davur; 25 cases tobacco, Gulamaily Jeewanjee and Co.
Clan Macdonald s—4 casks colour, S. Sumsoodin; 100 kegs sulphate of copper, Ruttonjee Verjee.

FROM LONDON.

Peshawar s—1 hogshead brandy, D. Nusserwanjee.
Altmore s—60 packages glassware, Soomar Bhima; 100 cases yellow metal sheets, Ralli Brothers; 45 packages papers stationery &c., S. A. S. Dawood; 30 cases color, N. Surufally and Co; 1,200 barrels cement, Richardson Cruddas and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Assam s—21 cases butter, Olcese and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Elektra s—10 cases eau-de-cologne, Volkart Brothers.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Assam s—2 cases saffron, H. J. Noormahomed.

FROM HULL.

Sorrento s—50 drums linseed oil and 8 casks colours, A. Sumsoodin; 46 packages colours, N. Surufally and Co; 60 cases matches, S. A. Essoofbhoy; 600 barrels alum, H. Gow[illegible]

FROM ANTWERP.

Sorrento s—58 packages papers and straw boards, S. A. S. Dawood; 75 kegs white lead and 10 cases colours, A. Blaschek and Co; 15 cases colours, A. Sumsoodin; 520 boxes window glass, Hassumally Lalimeya; 15 cases colours, N. Surufally and Co; 100 boxes candles, Richard Roberts and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 30.

MacDowall, Brigade Surg., on duty, from Poona.
Griffith, Col., Transport Dept., on leave, from Poona.

JANUARY 31.

Fooks, Surg., on duty, from Poona.
Collie, Surg., on duty, from Poona.
Harris, Colonel, R. A., on duty, from Poona.
Mathew Ven. Surg., on duty, from Lucknow.
Maunsale, Surg. Major, on leave, from Muttra.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 31.

Lucas, Captain, Comt Dept., on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Nicholls, Lieut., Berkshire, on duty, to Secundrabad.
Evans, Vet. Surg., on duty, to Bareilly.
Brown, Surg. Major, on duty, to Poona.
Maxwell, Lieut., R. A., on duty, to Bareilly.
Dean-Pitt, Capt., Staff, from leave, to Mhow.
Delamain, Lieut., Berkshire, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Hibbert, Major, Dy, Ast. Comt. Genl., to join, to Mhow.

FEBRUARY 1.

Percival, Lieut., Rifle Brigade, on leave, to England
McConaghy, Surg. Major, on duty, to Dharwar.
Pelly, Lieut., D. C. L. I., on duty, to Satara.
Griffith, Colonel, Transport Dept., on leave, to England.
Skardon, Surg. Major, on duty, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. R. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, February 2.

There will be parade at the following places until further orders, viz:—At the Oval every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6-45 a.m. The parade on Monday will be under the Adjutant. At the J. J. Hospital every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p.m. At the P. and O. Dockyard every Monday and Thursday at 5 p.m. At the Byculla School every Monday and Thursday at 5 p.m. At the Town Hall every Monday and Wednesday at 4-45 p.m.

The Range at Coorla is reserved on Wednesday next, the 4th instant, for class-firing for F. Company. All members are requested to attend.

Members are reminded that class-firing will cease on the 31st March next. It is, therefore, requested that all members who have not completed their class-firing will do so as soon as possible.

Vol. C. Richardson is transferred from E. to B. Company from this date.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to C. Company:—Vol. J. Walmsley; Vol. D. Ellis; Vol. G. Kail; Vol. P. Lyons; Vol. J. F. Hykoop; Vol. A. Stephen.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head-quarters, Poona, January 30, 1885.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st N I—Lieut H R F Anderson, 2nd Battn Lanc Fusiliers, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated 22nd Jan 1885.

12th N I—Surgn C B Maitland to officiate in Medical Charge.

17th N I—Lieut C W White, Offig Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer.

22nd N I—Lieut W G Hatherall, 1st Battn Duke of Cornwall's L I, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated 16th Jan 1885.

23rd N I—Lieut H S Broome, 2nd Bn Liverpool Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated 16th Jan 1885.

24th N I—Lieut S A Godfrey, Wing Officer, offig to be Qrmr.

25th N I—Lieut L W Shakespear, 2nd Bn Liverpool Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated 27th Jan 1885.

Colaba Depot—Lieut R A F Marter, 1st Bn Rifle Bde, to be Staff officer vice Lieut J T Brinley, 2nd Bn N S Regt, resigned.

Lieut-Col N H Harris, R A, is appointed to command the R A in the Northern Division temporarily.

Surg Major E C R Ward, Medical Staff, is placed on General duty, Mhow circle.

Surgn Major W Taylor, Medical Staff, is transferred from Genl duty, Mhow Circle, to Genl duty, Poona Circle.

Surgn Major D B Brown, Medical Staff, is transferred from General duty, Presy Circle, to General duty, Poona Circle.

Surg D F Hankin, Medical Staff, is transferred from General duty Sind Circle, to Genl duty Mhow Circle.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—Lt-Col R V Malden, Comd 1st Sind Horse, 20th Jan 1885; and Lt-Col J Jacob, Staff Corps, Comdt 17th N I, 28th Jan 1885.

NOTICES.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
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"1ST CLASS CERTIFICATE and GOLD MEDAL, Section B., Class 14, Catalogue page 319.—SQUARE CONCERT PIANO, exhibitors' name SCHIEDMAYER and Co., STUTTGART, and BOMBAY, makers, name SCHIEDMAYER and Co."—Vide *Bombay Gazette*, Feb. 4, 1884.

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Kis Hoga Bhula Janee.
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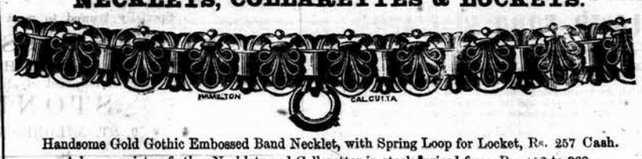

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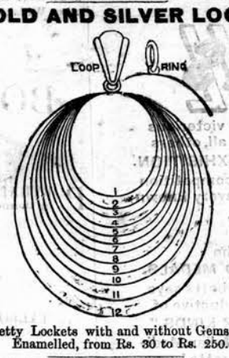

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5	1	7	2
6	2	8	3
7	3	9	4
8	4	10	5
9	5	11	6
11	6	13	7
12	7	14	8
13	8	15	9
14	9	17	10
15	10	18	11
17	11	20	12
20	12	22	

GOLD LOCKETS. PLAIN. Rs.	No.	ENGRAVED. Rs.	No.
23	1	25	2
26	2	28	3
30	3	33	4
33	4	36	5
38	5	42	6
42	6	46	7
48	7	52	8
54	8	58	9
60	9	64	10
66	10	72	11
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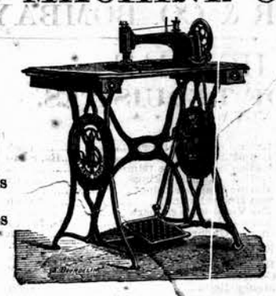

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